OFFICIAL REPORT.

George P. Rowell & Co., the leading authority on newspaper information, says:

"THE FORT WAYNE SENTINEL, published at Fort Wayne, Ind., has the highest circulation rating accorded to any daily in Indiana, outside of Indianapolis.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

All the coupons of the "Sentinel" for the different photographic portfolios that we are now offering will be found together on the last column of the third page.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1894. ——PART FIRST—— PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Kid Gloves,
Hosiery,
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Wash Goods.

We Offer—

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In the Above Lines of Goods.

See Them Before Making a Purchase.

KID GLOVES

We have greatly improved our Kid Glove Department.

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GEO. DeWALD & CO.

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GOODS!

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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS!

For Spring Which are The Latest Designs.

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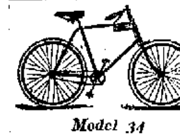

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Columbia,

Price, $125.

A new machine in many important points of design and construction, retaining also the best features of previous light Columbias. It is regularly fitted with an easily detachable front wheel brake, rattrap pedals, and either single or double tire as ordered. Weight, 30 pounds with, 29 without brake. Full description in Columbia catalogue, which is furnished free.

A. B. White, Agent,

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J. G. THIEME & SON,

FINE TAILORING!

Call and Examine Our stock And get

OUR PRICES!

Suits from $20 to $50,

Trousers from $5 to $13.

Corner Columbia and Clinton Streets.

BLOODY FIGHT

Growing Out of the South Carolina Dispensary Law.

Constables Use Winchesters and Citizens Revolvers and the Slaughter Was Frightful.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 31.—The war in Darlington is not over. The citizens are still hunting the constabulary. The fugitives have been located and a posse has started in pursuit of them. The adjutant general of the state is here trying to get soldiers to proceed to the scene, but without success. The mayor of Darlington has telegraphed for bloodhounds with which to trace the murderers. The riot heretofore reported took place at the depot. The correspondent of the News and Courier telegraphs this account: "A few citizens were scaled around the depot and a number of spies were collected in a group a short distance off at the time of the shooting. F. E. Norment expostulated at the language being used by the dispensary agents. Just then Constable McLender drew a pistol and, reaching over the shoulder of Rogers, shot Frank Norment dead. In an instant the firing became general. The constables used their Winchesters and the citizens returned the fire with their pistols. There were very few pistols among the citizens, however, and they had not a fair show against the well armed assailants. In the fight Frank Norment was killed instantly, being pierced by half a dozen balls. Pepper was shot down in his tracks, a pistol ball going through his heart. Redmond fell a second later, shot in three places. After the shooting of Norment and Redmond, McLendon was shot through the abdomen. Chief of Police Darigan was dangerously wounded in the body. Louis Norment was shot in the breast and arm and H. D. Lucas was shot in five places. The constables kept up firing until they had cleared the platform. Chief of Police Darigan, badly wounded as he was, rode back to town, fearing what would happen when the news of the bloody work reached the citizens. The spies fled in all directions. As they were running through the town it was seen that four of them were wounded, one in the leg, another in the back and a third in the chest. A fourth had his nose shot off. As soon as the citizens received the news of the shooting they armed themselves and started in pursuit of the flying constables.

They chased them into the swamp, firing at them as they ran. The militia companies of Charleston, Sumter, Manning and Winnsborough have all refused to respond to the governor's call for troops."

The fourth brigade of state troops ordered out by Governor Tillman, to protect the whisky constabluary in Darlington, has refused to obey. The adjutant general of the state is here trying without success to raise an army to go to Darlington.

THREATS TO LYNCH THE GOVERNOR.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 31.—The absence of advices from Darlington gives color to the suspicion that the people of that section are preventing the use of the telegraph. A body of armed citizens left this city today to aid the people of Darlington in the search for the constables. In view of the reported threats of lynching the governor and destroying the dispensaries, penitentiary guards have been detailed to protect the governor's mansion and the dispensaries.

Passengers from the scene of hostilities last night report large gatherings of organized men and boys along the line of the railroad and at the depots, armed with shotguns and rifles. At each stopping place the cars were entered and search made for constables. It is reported that the Florence dispensary was raided and looted during the night. In compliance with the governor's orders Adjutant General Watts has taken the arms of disbanded militia companies to the state armory for safe keeping.

The armory of the Richland volunteer rifles company has just been entered by citizens bent on seizing the arms to prevent the state authorities from getting them. Governor Tillman is hastening forward country companies to the relief of the beleagued constabulary and is in receipt of telegrams offering the services of as many men as may be necessary to uphold the law. The Charleston companies have refused to obey orders and will disband.

UPHOLD THE GOVERNOR.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—South Carolina members of congress are eagerly awaiting information from the scene of the riotous conflict in South Carolina. Representative McLaurin, in whose district the trouble has occurred, has telegraphed for particulars. The congressmen stand by Governor Tillman. In an interview, Representative Strait, of Lancaster, S. C., said:

"Governor Tillman will execute the laws if it requires 50,000 men to do it. He can call not only on the militia, but the people will furnish volunteers. The sentiment of the people upholds him. There is a small clique at the bottom of the trouble. They want to defy the law and bring moonshine whisky into the state. The governor proposes to stop it."

Representative Talbert, of Parkersville, S. C., said: "The trouble has been brewing for some time and this outbreak is the climax. Governor Tillman is doing his duty in executing the law and the people uphold him. He is a man of positive convictions and it is absolutely certain he will execute the law and crush opposition, no matter what the consequences may be."

SURROUNDED IN A SWAMP.

COLUMBIA, March 31.—News comes from Darlington that two spies surrended last night and are now in jail. About eighteen others are surrounded in a swamp. They offered to surrender if guaranteed that their lives would be spared, but the citizens refused this and the men may meet death before long. Governor Tillman has notified the Atlanta Coast line railroad that under the general statutes he will take possession of that road, and all telegraph lines, and run them under his supervision.

This is to prevent communication with citizens of Darlington. Telegrams from Winnsbourgh state that the militia which was ordered to Darlington by the governor, has refused to go and has disbanded, and that the local dispensary there has been raided. The governor ordered General Hughuin at Charleston to take six companies of the Fourth brigade and proceed to Darlington.

The companies met today and refused to go, a decision which was greeted with cheers from the people. The governor has ordered the Salley Rifles, of Orangeburg, to come to this city on a special train immediately.

SENSATIONAL CHARGES

Brought in Ohio Against the Fort Wayne Electric Light Company.

HAMILTON, Ohio, March 31.—Engineer Chas. Cornell makes sensational charges against the Fort Wayne Electric Light company and a city councilman, to the effect that the company made him an offer of several thousand dollars profit on the line construction of the Municipal electric light plant, and that a councilman threatened him with loss of position if he did not recommend the Fort Wayne company.

ROBBED THE SAFE.

Taking Therefrom $3,500 in Cash—No Clue.

FRANKFORT, Mich., March 31.—Thieves entered the office of T. J. Hill, township treasurer, last evening, and broke open the safe containing $3,000 of township funds, $500 belonging to insurance companies, and other money and securities. No clue to the perpetrators.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Wheat, steady; cash, 58¼@58⅜c; May, 60¼@60⅜c; July, 61¼c.

Corn, steady; cash, 36⅛c; May, 37⅛c; July, 38⅛@⅜c.

Oats easy; cash, 30⅛c; May, 31⅛c; July, 28⅜c.

Pork lower; May, $11.52½; July, $11.42½.

Lard, lower; May, $6.67½; July, $6.60.

Ribs, lower; May, $5.82½; July, $5.75.

Rye, steady; 49c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 31.—Wheat, active; No. 2, cash and March, 58⅛c; May, 59⅛c; July, 62c.

Corn, dull; No. 2, cash 35c; May, 37⅛c bid.

Oats, steady; No. 2 mixed 32½c; No. 2 white, 31½c.

Rye, firm; cash, 50½c.

Cloverseed, active; prime, cash and March, $5.30; April, $5.20; Oct., $4.67½.

A class of children will be confirmed tomorrow morning at the St. Mary's Catholic church by Bishop Rademacher.

The Saengerbund Fair will begin next Wednesday and will close Saturday, April the 14th. On Monday, April the 9th, the several contests for prizes will be announced, a grand ball following. Admission for the ball, 50c; extra ladies' tickets, 25c. 31-2t

Plain shave 10c, at the Wayne. 29 3t

The Saengerbund Fair will be the most brilliant ever held in this city. Admission, 10c. 31-2t

REVEALED IN A DREAM.

An Omaha Lady Has a Vision Which Beats the Record.

Mrs. Helen Van Camp, daughter of W. D. Brown, one of the oldest settlers of Omaha, died under peculiar circumstances at her home recently. Death was due to natural causes, but the discovery of her dying condition had the appearance of the supernatural. During the night the woman residing next door dreamed that Mrs. Van Camp was choking to death. She was not particularly strong in her faith in dreams, but this one made such an impression on her that she arose and insisted on going over to see if anything was the matter. The door was locked and the only way of securing an entrance was through a window. This was done and the caller found the patient in just the condition in which she had seen her in her dreams. Assistance was given and although the sick woman rallied she quickly sank again and passed away.

Mother and Child Meet Death.

Mrs. Jennie Irving Ross and her 5-months-old baby were burned to death in a fire at the residence of her father, A. K. Irving at San Francisco the other morning. Mrs. Irving, the mother of Mrs. Ross, 70 years old, jumped from a back window and sustained fatal injuries. Miss Carrie Irving, in jumping from a window, ruptured the tendons of her leg and may be a cripple for life. Mrs. Ross had been awakened a few moments before the fire broke out by the crying of her baby. She gave the alarm, and Miss Irving gathered up two children and groped her way to the floor below, where her father, mother and two brothers were sleeping. They managed to reach and open one of the rear windows, looking into an area. The distance to the ground was between eighteen and twenty feet and all of the party made that jump. The fire was plainly incendiary. A large quantity of kerosene was poured over the steps and waste material beneath. The incendiary is believed to have been a discharged workman.

QUEEN LIL'S FLOP.

She Now Favors Annexation and a $20,000 Annuity.

Surrenders All Hopes of Being Restored to the Throne and Seeks The Next Best Thing.

HONOLULU, March 13, via SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—Within the past week there has been a material change in the political condition of the islands. Briefly it may be summed up by saying that the natives are now coming out for annexation. The advocates of royalty have come to the conclusion that all hopes of restoration are passed and that it is politic for them to acquiesce with good grace. It is said Liliuokalani has been advised of the fact that her restoration is impossible and that she will advocate annexation of the islands to the United States in order to receive some form of bounty. It will be remembered that under the treaty presented by the commissioners to President Harrison, Liliuokalani was to receive $20,000 a year in lieu of her resignation of all rights to the throne. It is in order to secure this indemnity that the exqueen is said to favor annexation. A petition will soon be prepared and sent to President Cleveland, advocating the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States, providing a sum to be mutually agreed upon shall be settled upon Liliuokalani during her lifetime. This petition will be signed by leading natives, members of the cabinet and the members of the native societies. It has even been stated that Liliuokalani will send a trusted agent to Washington to lay the matter before the president. Should such be the case there could be then no serious opposition to President Cleveland entertaining a treaty of annexation. Members of the provisional government are inclined to the belief that annexation is likely to occur under the Cleveland administration, provided the proper conditions can be brought about, and it is hoped, with some degree of success that the petition of the natives for annexation will aid the government.

COXEY'S PLAN

Will be Employed to Enforce a Miner's Strike.

The Coal Miners of the Clearfield District Will Get Up an Army and March Into Maryland.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 31.—The coal miners of the Clearfield regions are preparing for a movement like that of Coxey, to induce miners in competing regions to join them in a demand or strike for higher wages. They propose to march in a body across the state to Maryland and camp in Cumberland and George's creek regions until they succeed in inducing the miners there to join them. A meeting is being held at Houtzdale today and if the miners of adjoining districts indicate that they will be with the Houtzdale men in their demands, there will be a general strike declared. If a strike is ordered today the Union miners will organize an army and march to Maryland, gathering up the miners of Center, Huntingdon, Bedford and other counties on the way. They will hold meetings there and use all peaceable efforts they can to get the Maryland men to join them. A detachment of the army will be sent to Dubois and the north, to get the miners of that section to cease work.

BRIGHT AND CHEERFUL

Were the Commonwealers as They Broke Camp Today.

Breakfast Was Served and the Army Was on the Move at an Early Hour.

EAST PALESTINE, Ohio, March 31.—The day opened bright and breezy and Camp Gompers, of Coxey's commonweal army, was the scene of much bustle and activity. Carl Brown slept in the headquarters' tent in the straw for the first time and personally saw to the getting ready of breakfast. There was a good deal more of alacrity and discipline noticeable in striking camp, due no doubt to Smith's castiron rules read out last night. Breakfast was satisfactory all around and the march was begun at 9 o'clock. There were 134 men in the ranks, a larger number than has started out yet from any one camp. The weather is cool, the roads passable and the sun just warm enough to temper the wind. The townspeople turned out to see the parade depart, but were quite apathetic and made no demonstration. Everything was quiet in town.

"A BETTER FEELING"

Seems to No Longer Express the Condition of Trade.

The Actual Volume of Business Transactions Has Increased Materially.

NEW YORK, March 31.—In reviewing the stock market today, the Evening Post says: "A distinctly more cheerful tone prevails in the trade reports published today, and the more favorable view of the mercantile situation seems to be no longer limited to statements of "better feeling," or of merely improved inquiry. The actual volume of trade transactions, all reports agree, has increased materially this week. Volumes of clearing house exchanges still makes a most unfavorable comparison with 1893, but it must be remembered that the present range of prices—a range in many commodities, including wheat, of 15 per cent, or more below the level of a year ago—makes these comparisons in many respects mistakes."

GOES ON THE STAGE!

Zella Nicholaus Accepts a Theatrical Engagement.

Receiving $150 a Week to Appear in One Act of "Princess of Trebizonde" at New York.

WABASH, Ind., March 31.—M. W. Hanley, of Harrigan's theater, New York, has made Mrs. Zella Nicolaus an offer of $150 per week to appear during the second act of the "Princess of Trebizonde," in a thinking part, now being presented by the Pauline Hall opera company. Mrs. Nicolaus has accepted the offer and has started east to fill the contract.

LOCAL NEWS.

There was no police court this morning.

Mrs. Dr. Enslen is home from a visit to Elida, Ohio.

Dr. McCaskey is home from a two week's trip in the south.

The Borton club meets tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Willsey, of No. 70 Dawson street—a son.

Branch 103, C. K. of A., will meet tomorrow for regular meeting.

Miss Jane Degnan, of Leo, who has been visiting in this city, has returned home.

Mr. Ed. Seabold, of the Star resturant, will spend Sunday at Bluffton.

A tramp confined in the county jail attempted to break out this morning but was captured.

Louis Strass has returned to his home at Millwaukee, after visiting with his mother a few days.

Mrs. W. H. Dreier, of West Berry street, entertained a few friends in compliment to her guest.

The party to be given in honor of the R. W. B. on Fairfield avenue will be postponed until April 12th.

Jno. H. Logan, of Bradford, Pa., who has been the guest of his brother W. L. Logan, has returned to his home.

Local union Y. P. S. C. E. will hold a sunrise prayer meeting at 6 o'clock, at the First Presbyterian church tomorrow morning.

The March number of the Journal of Medical Science is out and is a very interesting issue. The publication has just entered its fourteen year.

There were forty three tramps at the station house this morning and six of them were vaccinated by Dr. J. E. Miller. The others had all been vaccinated.

Fred C. Bolls announces in today's SENTINEL that he will be a candidate for councilman-at-large, subject to the decision of the democratic primary convention.

P. W. Schafer announces his name in THE SENTINEL today as a candidate for prosecuting attorney, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

Last evening Miss Lillian Holley entertained the Mistletoe club at her home on Boone street. Games were played and refreshments served at a late hour.

Owing to the weather the ball game between the Grand Rapids and home nine was postponed. The next game will probably be played on the 21 and 23 of April.

Father Edward Council and the Wayne Commandery will go to communion at St. Paul's Catholic church tomorrow at 8 o'clock. Wayne Commandery will wear their full uniforms.

Mary J. Deepoller was granted a divorce from Rudolph Deepoller in the circuit court today on the ground of cruelty. A. H. Rittenger appeared for the plaintiff and P. W. Schafer for the defense. The testimony was sensational.

There will be a meeting of the Sunday school superintendents of this city tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the Berry street M. E. church, to make arrangements for the canvass of the city for new Sunday school scholars. Every superintendent in the city urged to be present.

W. J. Holt, while riding on his bicycle yesterday was pelted with snowballs by hoodlums. One of the wet soggy ballsstruck him squarely on the new healed wound he received by the accidental discharge of his revolver in the Y. M. C. A. hall, causing him severe pain.

Fort Wayne hive No. 6 of the Ladies of the Maccabees will give a Japanese social Friday evening, April 6th. A musical and literary program will be given in the lodge rooms above Bruder's store. Afterward they will repair to the Morton club rooms on second floor, where the Busy Bees will be the entertainers.

Shot by the Riddle Desperadoes.

W. S. Ferrell, one of the wealthiest coal land owners in Tug River valley, was shot the other night by one of two Riddle brothers, notorious West Virginia desperadoes. The Riddle boys and Callum, a watchman on the Norfolk & Western railroad, drunk with moonshine whisky, entered Farrell's store. Ferrall ordered them out. One of the Riddles shot Ferrall in the abdomen. A posse of residents headed by Detective Bevins, started in pursuit of the Riddle boys, who escaped to the Cumberland mountains. Bevins was a participant in the Hatfield-McCoy troubles, and carries several bullets in his body received in that famous feud. A posse of friends of the Riddle brothers has started to head off the posse led by Bevins, and a bloody fight is expected when the two parties meet.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Well Known Switchman Struck by a Train.

A Chapter of Minor Casualties—Brakeman Pinched Between Cars—Other Unfortunates.

At 3:30 o'clock this morning a night watchman named Hudry, and living on Buchanan street, was at work in the east yards. He was busily engaged beside the main track and when No. 15 came from the east was struck on the left shoulder a fearful blow by the pilot of the engine and hurled about ten feet. He was picked up half insensible and a hasty examination failed to disclose any serious injury aside from bruises. The injured man was taken to his home, where Dr. Geo. C. Stemen was called to see him. The injured man was evidently more scared than hurt and really did have a very close call.

William Cox, of 71 Smith street, while making a coupling yesterday evening, was crushed between the cars. Dr. John J. Ogle attended. The injured man was brought to this city on a Pennsylvania passenger train. He is not dangerously hurt.

Last night, while on his way home, John Madden, an employe of the Olds Wagon works, slipped and fell, striking his head on a stone. His skull was laid open by a deep gash. Friends carried him to his home, 126 West Williams street, where a physician sewed up the cut. The man is seriously though not dangerously hurt.

Little Jamie Hawkins, son of Ed Hawkins, a cigarmaker, caught the head of a tack that was sticking in a chair and tore one of his eyelids. Dr. Myers took two stitches in it. Some time ago the boy swallowed a tin whistle.

Paul Bailey, the young man who was stabbed Thursday in a saloon fight, is improving, and no serious results are expected.

THE CASTLE WAS OPEN.

Reception Given at the Home of Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Hull.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Hull received over 600 guests at "The Castle," their cozy and handsome new residence, 201 West Wayne street, the visitors coming to look at the magnificent manner in which Mr. Hull had decorated the interior walls of his home. They were given a cordial welcome and shown through the various rooms, admiring greatly the artistic work which is, indeed, that of master hands.

Everywhere there was beauty, symetry, harmony and that blending of colors and arrangement of designs which go to make perfectness. The work was all done by Mr. Hull and his artists, and it speaks in his praise as a decorator, for in his business he has earned a reputation that cannot be excelled by any artist in this land. The decorative art is seen in its highest type at "The Castle," and the visitors last night were universal in its praise. Mr. Hull is indeed the master in his profession, and his beautiful home is a testimonial of his merit. All the visitors last evening received handsome souvenirs, on which was a picture of "The Castle."

NEW RAILS TO BE LAID.

The Street Car Company to Begin Work Soon.

The electic street railway company is preparing to relay their tracks with sixty-pound "T" rails made expressly for the company. The tracks have been in bad condition owing to the weather but with these new heavy rails this trouble will be obviated. Yesterday five car loads of new rails arrived in the city, and workmen began at once to distribute them along the Hanna street line, on Wallace street. Next week 200 tons additional will arrive, making in all 400 tons of rails to be laid this spring. Manager M. S. Robinson states that the work would begin in a few days. The lines on which the new rails will be placed are: On Wallace street from Calhoun street to John street; on Main street from Calhoun street to Broadway; on Broadway from Main street along the entire length of the track to Creighton avenue. The East Main street line will also be relaid from Calhoun street to the corner of Harmer and Washington streets. After these improvements all the track in the city will be relaid.

AN ENJOYABLE LECTURE.

Paul Mossman Talks Upon Turkey and Greece.

About 375 persons attended Paul Mossman's illustrated lecture upon Turkey and Greece at the City Y. M. C. A. last evening and went home well pleased at the manner in which the young lecturer entertained them. Mr. Mossman started with his hearers from Beyrouth and then to the Bosphorus, where he dwelt upon descriptions of Constantinople and Mohammedan customs. He also took his audience to Greece, where he spoke entertainingly upon the manners and customs of the people. The lecture was given to members of the association.

COUNCILMAN BUCK

Denies the Truth of Reports Circulated About Him.

Reports are being circulated by certain persons to the effect that Councilman Chas. Buck is a member of the A. P. A., and this morning he called THE SENTINEL up by telephone and requested us to say, in the most emphatic manner possible, that he was not now and he never had been a member of that organization. He says he does not care what effect these reports may have on him politically, but he does care for them as far as his mercantile business is concerned. Mr. Buck is now the councilman from the Fifth ward and is a candidate for re-election.

THE DAY'S DEATHS.

George Jourdan, an Old Settler, Called to Rest.

Death of Mrs. Henry Walda, From Consumption, This Morning—The Week's Deaths—Funerals.

Yesterday afternoon, at his home in Wayne township, occurred the death of George Jourdan. The deceased was one of the old settlers of Allen county and has several sons living in this city. Dropsy was the cause of his death. He was seventy-two years of age. The funeral will be held on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, from St. Paul's Catholic church. One of his sons is proprietor of a saloon on Harrison street.

WALDA.

Mrs. Henry Walda, aged twenty-seven, died at her residence, No. 590 South Calhoun street, shortly before noon today after a lingering illness of consumption. Her husband is the well known moulder at the Bass foundry. No arrangements have been made for the funeral.

FUNERAL OF JAMES REARDON.

The funeral of the late James Reardon will be held on Monday morning at 9 o'clock from St. Patrick's Catholic church. The remains will then be shipped to Columbia City for interment. The deceased was aged fifty years, seven months and fifteen days. He was born in County Clare, Ireland, and came to this county when only twenty years of age. He leaves, besides his wife, five children to mourn his loss.

KEGELMAN.

Edward, the four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kegelman, of No. 553 East Wayne street, died this morning after an illness of brain fever. The father is an upholsterer employed by Paul Wolf.

PENS.

Helen V. Pens, aged two years and two months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Pens, died of membranous croup at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at her parent's residence, 1 Indiana avenue. The funeral will be held Sunday afternoon.

FUNERAL OF MRS. BAALS.

The funeral of Mrs. Barbara Baals will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the house, 150 Montgomery street, and at 2:30 o'clock from St. Paul's Lutheran church.

THE WEEK'S DEATHS.

The city undertakers report the following list of death for the week ending Saturday, March 31:

Child of Geo. Wagemann, 1 day, exhaustion.

Edna Sielf, 1 year, brain trouble.

James Reardon, 51 years, apoplexy.

George Jordan, 72 years, Bright's disease.

Hellen Pens, 2 years, brain fever.

Henry G. Idnker, 18 years, consumption.

Charles Altevogl, 6 years, brain fever.

John F. Haller, 2 years, scarlet fever.

Christian Fuchs, 41 years, consumption.

Anna B. Baals, 73 years, old age.

Edward Kegelman, 4 years, brain fever.

New Candidates.

At the request of many friends the following gentlemen have consented to allow their names to be used as candidates for councilmen at large on the democratic ticket:

Emmet H. McDonald,
John Mohr, jr.
Charles H. Waltemath,
R. J. Fisher.

The Saengerbund

Fair begins next Wednesday evening with a grand parade of all the German societies throughout the principal streets of Fort Wayne. 31-2t

What Do I Hear?

I have the bargain of "bargains" for sale today, in the way of an extremely fine parlor, or semi grand (known as the three cornered grand) "Hallet & Davis' piano. This instrument is two years old, and has been used only in concert, probably as much as once a week by artists, who give recitals at our "Kimball hall," Chicago. The piano cost our company over $500, but when such a piano has been used, or handled sufficiently to dull the varnish and thereby not so bright and fresh looking as bran new, they are offered for sale, at a great sacrifice, and while this piano is a most perfect one, and could hardly be told from one right out of the box, it is for sale, and no half way decent offer will be refused. We seldom ever sell such a one for less than $350, even though much older. Mr. Kimball has sent me this one to sell, with the remark "sell it!" I shall accommodate him. What do I hear? Can be seen at the "Arcade" today only.

A. A. FISHER,
General Agent.

Fell Dead in Church.

William Dwyer, one of Milwaukee's pioneers, dropped dead at a 6 o'clock mass in St. John's cathedral Sunday morning. Mr. Dwyer was in apparently good health and the people who were in the pews near to him were horror-stricken to see him keel over and fall to the floor. He was borne to the vestibule of the church, where he expired in the arms of Rev. Father Houston while he was administering the last sacraments to him. Mr. Dwyer was 60 years of age and settled in Milwaukee in the latter part of the '40s.

Plain shave 10c, at the Wayne. 29 3t

HOW WILL YOU DECIDE

The Greatest Question in This World Today?

It Concerns Your Future in This Life and in the Life Beyond the Grave.

St. Andrew's Mission Sunday school, Shawnee avenue, 3 p. m., standard time.

"The Christian Sabbath" is the subject at the U. P. church in South Lafayette school house at 2 p. m.

Our lady readers are invited by Pastor Northrop to the mass meeting for women only at the Tabernacle Sunday at 3 o'clock.

In South Congregational church Sunday school at 9:15 a. m. and a concert exercise at 7:30 p. m. Rev. Joseph Kerr, pastor.

Plymouth Congregational church welcomes you to its services at 10:30 and 7:30, standard time. Rev. J. S. Ainslie, pastor.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Morning services at 10:30; Sunday school at 2:30; young people's meeting at 6:45; evening service at 7:30.

R. R. Dept. Y. M. C. A. Bible study at 3 p. m. Everybody invited to the mixed meeting at 3:30 p. m. Address by the Rev. J. S. Ainslie.

At 3:30, instead of 4 o'clock, the boy choir of Trinity Episcopal church will sing at the City Y. M. C. A. auditorium. Men cordially invited to be present.

The Sunday school at Simpson M. E. church tomorrow will begin at 9 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. All services on Standard time.

Third Presbyterian church—Preaching and communion services at 10 a. m. The C. E. society will conduct a missionary meeting at 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 11:30 a. m.

First Presbyterian church—Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor. Service on standard time at 10:30 a. m. and 7:15 p. m. Sabbath school at 9:15 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

Pastor W. T. Loring invites you to spend an hour Sabbath morning and evening at 258 Creighton avenue in divine worship, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school, 2:30 p. m.

Trinity Episcopal church, corner West Berry and Fulton streets. Rev. A. W. Seabrease, rector. Services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Holy communion, at 10:45 service. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Persons having no church homes and strangers are invited to the services at the Grace Reformed church tomorrow at 10:30 and 7:30, standard time. Sabbath school, 9:15; A. K. Zartman, pastor.

First U. B. church, corner Lewis and Harmer streets. A. W. Ballinger, pastor. Sabbath school at 9 a. m.; preaching at 10:15 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 p. m. All are cordially invited.

Christ's Lutheran church, City Y. M. C. A. hall. Regular services. Sunday school at 9 a. m.; preaching 10 a. m.; Y. P. S. C. E., 6:15 p. m.; preaching 7 p. m., standard time. Come. Rev. J. S. Nelson, pastor.

George E. Davis, of the McCormick Theological seminary, will preach in the Bethany Presbyterian church tomorrow morning at 10:45 and in the evening at 7:30, standard time. Sunday school at 3 p. m. All invited.

Rev. A. W. Seabrease, of Trinity Episcopal church, will address the meeting at the City Y. M. C. A. Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock. The vested choir will lead the music. The meeting will be held in the auditorium and will be for men only.

Berry street Methodist Episcopal church.—Class at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2:15 p. m. Junior League at 3:30 p. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Preaching by the pastor. M. S. Marble, at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. The public is cordially invited.

Let us have another rally service at the Christian chapel tomorrow morning and evening. Subject for morning service, "The Word Made Flesh;" subject for evening service, "Christ the Ideal Man." Revival services continued next week. P. J. Rice, pastor.

The last day's services of the conference year at the Wayne street M. E. church. Preaching at 10:30 p. m., and 7:30 p. m. General class at 9:30 a. m., led by the pastor. Junior Epworth league at 3:30 p. m. Senior Epworth league at 6:30 p. m. A most cordial welcome to all.

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, corner West Washington and Fulton streets. Services as usual Sunday morning at 10:30. Sermon by the pastor, on John, 20, 19-31, "Christ, the Messenger of Peace." Sermon by Mr. H. A. Bentrup, of Corncordia seminary, St. Louis, Mo., standard time. All welcome.

Sacred concert service at the Second Presbyterian church tomorrow evening at 7:30 p. m., standard time. Subject of remarks: "Noah's Carpenters." Morning service 10:15 a. m. Subject: "Patient Continuance in Well Doing." Sunday school, 11:45 a. m. Junior Endeavor, 3:45 p. m. Senior Endeavor, 6:30 p. m.

Trinity M. E. church, Cass and Fourth streets. Sermon. J. R. Alleman will preach at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., standard time, closing his year's pastorate. Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth League, 7 p. m. The official board meet at the close of evening service. A welcome to the closing services of conference year.

Preaching by the pastor at St. Paul M. E. church tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject of the morning hour, "A Year's Work;" in the evening, "The Last Supper." Class meeting at 9:30 a. m. Sunday school at 2 p. m. Epworth league devotional service at 6:45 p. m., led by Miss May Williams. The rite of baptism will follow the morning sermon and the holy sacrament the evening service. The pastor, Rev. Paschall, extends a very cordial invitation to these services, the last of the conference year.

CITY COURTS.

Cases on Trial and Disposed of by Judges and Justices.

The case of Charles Strack against John Schone is on trial in the circuit court. P. B. Colerick and Will Ryan representing the plaintiff and Leonard Brothers the defense.

The provoke case of Emshiler against Schench is on trial before Justice Ryan.

Charles Haber has been arrested for assault and battery on Jacob Welkert. The case was brought in the court of Justice Ryan.

Harry M. Metzger, the deputy county clerk, resigns his position tonight, to devote his time to his canvass for the nomination of county clerk.

The case of Alfred Dallmand and others against Fred C. Boltz, has been dismissed from the superior court.

Anderson Abrams and Sylvia E. Keddin have been licensed to wed.

William Hense, jr., son of "Wienerwurst Bill," was arrested by Constable Stewart yesterday on a second charge of deserting his wife, Mary. He appealed the first case from Justice Ryan's court and the new case was set for trial today. The parties met and compromised their troubles and will live together again.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP PRIMARY.

Democrats Meet This Morning at Center School House.

The primary for the selection of democratic candidates was held this morning in Adams township at the Center school house. The following is the result:

Trustee—Charles Schlandrofl.

Assessor—William Eggemann.

Justice of the Peace, New Haven district—John Krippen.

Justice of the Peace, eastern part of district—Valentine Linker.

ANOTHER ONE.

A New Saloon Started on South Calhoun Street.

Another long-felt want has come. A new saloon has opened on Calhoun street, south of the railroad, in a room which has been occupied as a cigar store and barber shop. It is no wonder that the saloons prosper, when our officials allow them to do just as they please. They are given free rein in this city and can rake in money every day and night and every Sunday.

Don't fail to see the Juvenile Dramatic club represent "The Heroic Dutchman of '76" at Schroeder's hall, April 5th.

Grand Opening, March 31.

Charles F. Freese, 83 Maumee avenue. Everybody invited. Free lunch of the finest. Finest drinks and cigars in the city. Don't forget the date.

The great hall in the Saengerbund building has been transformed into a veritable flower garden for the Fair, which begins next Wednesday. 31-2t

Hair cutting 25c, at the Wayne.

I'LL KNOCK 'EM OUT TODAY,

And It Will Pay You to Get in the Swim.

I had intended to go to Chicago at 3 o'clock this morning after closing the great manufacturer's cost price piano sale at 11 o'clock last night, but having sold so many Kimball pianos after supper that must be delivered today, and having sold so nearly all of these beautiful new scale Kimballs, that I decided to remain over another day, and while this lot sold last night are being delivered and set up in their new homes, I shall make such further inducements in way of discount, equal to the return freight and drayage to Chicago, that ought to, and I believe will, sell every piano on this floor before the clock strikes 12 tonight. That is my desire, and no customer who buys a piano at this sale shall ever have cause to regret his purchase, but may do all the laughing he pleases at his neighbor who paid some retail dealer four or five hundred dollars for a piano that didn't cost two hundred dollars at the factory. Ten dollars a month, at 7 per cent. interest, takes any piano in the "Arcade" today, at just what it cost for material and labor to build it.

A. A. FISHER, Genl. Agt.

Don't fail to see the Juvenile Dramatic club represent "The Heroic Dutchman of '76" at Schroeder's hall, April 5th.

Jealousy Did It.

I hope no one, and I believe no reasonable person will think the less of me or the Kimball Piano on account of the scurrilous attack made upon both, by the "music dealers' combine" in last Sunday's issue of the Journal. Such unwarranted and uncalled for expressions of malice against a fair rival with whom they are unable to compete, will neither reduce or traduce the high standard of the Kimball piano or its great reputation. The "Kimball" is on top—in the front rank of high grade pianos, and is there to stay, with millions to back it. Just watch the upward and onward course of the "Kimball."

A. A. FISHER, Gen'l. Agt.

Don't fail to see the Juvenile Dramatic club represent "The Heroic Dutchman of '76" at Schroeder's hall, April 5th.

Four "C."

Nothing in the whole history of Lung Medicine can compare with the success of "FOUR C." It is the ONLY KNOWN specific for

LA GRIPPE.

It removes all its dangerous and evil effects, inducing restful, natural sleep. One dose will frequently remove pleurisy pains. Our remedy has time and again relieved a child suffering with CROUP. Four "C" has cured Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Ulcerated Tonsilitis. In composition is DIFFERENT, is More Powerful and Active, in fact it is as DIFFERENT from any other lung remedy as molasses is different from vinegar. It is a REVELATION. Best of all you take no risk. The essence of the contract is, Four "C." Must Give Satisfaction or Money Will be Refunded by

M. Detzer, A. J. Keller, Keller & Bro., Dreier & Bro. and Gross & Pellens.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON I, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, APRIL 1.

Text of the Lesson, Gen. xxxii, 9-12, 24-30, Memory Verses, 28-30—Golden Text, Gen. xxxii, 26—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

9. "And Jacob said, O God of my father Abraham, and God of my father Isaac, the Lord which saidst unto me, Return unto thy country, and to thy kindred, and I will deal well with thee." Jacob is now 20 years older than when God appeared to him in the vision at Bethel (xxxi, 41), and having been instructed to return to his own home (xxxi, 3, 13), he is now on his way thither. The angels of God have met him, and he has sent messengers to Esau to seek his favor. The messengers have returned, saying that Esau is coming with 400 men. Jacob is afraid, divides the people and flocks and herds into two bands, and then gives himself to prayer.

10. "I am not worthy of the least of all the mercies and of all the truth which Thou hast showed unto Thy servant, for with my staff I passed over this Jordan, and now I am become two bands." He calls upon God as the God of his fathers, thinking doubtless of His covenant with them. Then he pleads God's command to return and His promise of protection, and now he takes the place of utter unworthiness and thinks of the contrast between now and 20 years before and of God's marvelous kindness to him, notwithstanding his great sinfulness.

11. "Deliver me, I pray thee, from the hand of my brother, from the hand of Esau, for I fear him lest he will come and smite me and the mother with the children." Sin is not easily forgotten, and Jacob would think of his wrong done to Esau so long ago. A guilty conscience is always afraid, whether it be in Adam or Absalom (Gen. iii, 10; xx, 11) or any other saint or sinner. The perfect love of God to us casts out all fear (I John iv, 18), and if we will only walk in the light with Him we may sing, "Behold, God is my salvation (or deliverer), I will trust and not be afraid," sure that He will deliver us from every evil work and preserve us unto His heavenly kingdom (Isa. xii, 2; II Tim. iv, 18).

12. "And Thou saidst, I will surely do thee good and make thy seed as the sand of the sea, which cannot be numbered for multitude." This is always safe pleading "And thou saidst." For by the spirit through Balaam we hear these words, "Hath He said and shall He not do it, or hath He spoken and shall He not make it good?" (Num. xxiii, 19). In Isa. lxii, 6, 7, the people of God are called His remembrancers. See margin and R. V. and note carefully what we are to plead for. If we would but stand upon His promises and plead them for His glory, what would He not do?

24. "And Jacob was left alone; and there wrestled a man with him until the breaking of the day." By comparing verse 30 and Hos. xii, 4, 5, we learn that it was the Lord himself who wrestled with Jacob, even the same who appeared or spoke to Hagar and Abraham (Gen. xvi, 13; xviii, 1), not the Father, but the Son (John i, 18), who afterward became man for us. The breaking of the day is in the margin "the ascending of the morning;" elsewhere it is "the spring of the day" or "the day spring" (Hosea ix, 20; Job xxxviii, 12), and is suggestive of the morning when God shall humble and then help Israel (Ps. xlvi, 5, margin).

25. "And when He saw that He prevailed not against him, He touched the hollow of his thigh, and the hollow of Jacob's thigh was out of joint as He wrestled with him." God can do little or nothing for us or with us till we are thoroughly humbled and broken down. Our wisdom and strength are always hindrances. "He giveth power to the faint, and to them that have no might He increaseth strength" (Isa. xl, 29). When we are at our wits' end (all our wisdom being swallowed up), then He delivers and shows His strength on our behalf (Ps. cvii, 27 margin). The difficulty is to break us down.

26. "And He said, Let me go, for the day breaketh. And he said, I will not let Thee go, except Thou bless me." Jacob could now resist no longer, but he could cling in his weakness, and cling he did. It is now to helpless clinging to almightiness, and the blessing will surely come. Consider Israel in Egyptian bondage, at the Red sea, at the Jordan, at the walls of Jericho, and in all their history see how in all their helplessness, relying upon God, He wrought for them. Consider the miracles of the New Testament and see how in every case it was the power of God on behalf of impotence.

27. "And He said unto him, What is thy name? and he said, Jacob." Jacob signifies supplanter, and his brother Esau thought that he was well named, for he said, "He hath supplanted me these two times, he took away my birthright, and, behold, now he hath taken away my blessing" (Gen. xxvii, 36). Jacob virtually confesses himself a sinful, crooked man, and, as in verse 10, unworthy of any mercies. There is hope for the sinner when he sees and confesses his sins (Prov. xxviii, 13).

28. "And He said, Thy name shall be called no more Jacob, but Israel, for as a prince hast thou power with God and with man, and hast prevailed." The name "Israel" is found about 2,500 times in the Bible, but this is the first time. It invariably means either the man so called or his descendants (the twelve or the ten tribes) and is misapplied when applied to the church. In the margin it is said to mean "A prince of God," but in this verse how suggestive are the words, "Power with God and with man!" And is not the secret of this power made plain by the incident of the lesson — the confession of character and helpless holding on to God?

29. "And Jacob asked him and said, Tell me, I pray thee, Thy name. And He said, Wherefore is it that thou dost ask after My name? And He blessed him there." When Manoah asked Him His name, He said it was secret or wonderful (Judg. xiii, 18, margin), reminding us of His name in Isa. ix, 6. The blessing of the Lord upon the land of Israel made it bring forth in one year fruit for three years (Lev. xxv, 21). The blessing of the Lord maketh rich, and addeth nothing thereto (Prov. x, 22). Consider the name of the Lord in Ex. xxxiv, 5-7, and hear our Lord Jesus in His prayer: "I have manifested Thy name. I have declared unto them Thy name" (John xvii, 6, 26).

30. "And Jacob called the name of the place Peniel, for I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved." In Ex. xxiv, 10, 11, we read that the elders saw the God of Israel; they saw God and did eat and drink. In Ex. xxxiii, 11, it is written that the Lord spake unto Moses face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend, and yet in verse 20 the Lord says, "Thou canst not see My face, for there shall no man see Me and live." It is probable that the explanation of these seeming contradictions is in John i, 18, where we learn that God has always manifested Himself in His Son.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1894.

City politics are all the talk just now.

Do all you can to help the cause of good government.

Tomorrow is April 1. Lookout for the April fool joker.

President Cleveland is more of a national than a party man.

The democratic primaries will be held one week from today.

Let there be no stay-at-home democratic voters next Saturday.

Every democrat in the city should vote at the primaries next Saturday.

March is going out sort of lamb like. The lion has cut up a good many capers during the closing days.

The next two years will be important ones to Fort Wayne and we should place in the offices our very best men.

Queen Lil is not only now willing to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, but is taking an active part to bring about such a consummation in consideration of a $20,000 annuity from the United States. There are no flies on Lil.

Miss Mamie Busch, of Arcola, Ill., has a new method of winning votes, which we here narrate for the benefit of the men in Fort Wayne who are after the city and county offices. She wanted the nomination for superintendent of public schools and had five male competitors. On the day of the primaries she went to the polls and pinned a pretty bouquet on the coat of every voter. So well did the scheme work that she captured the nomination by 100 plurality. The prevailing style at Arcola primaries heretofore has been the distribution of whisky and cigars but Mamie has shown the possibilities of women's methods in politics should equal suffrage ever prevail.

What a nice, clean town Chicago is politically. An alderman is accused of helping to rob a man of $25,000, and it is known to the police that he was present at a division of the stolen money in a room in a hotel and received his share. The police will not arrest him and the prosecuting attorney will not prosecute him for political reasons. The man who was robbed will not make a move in the matter because the thieves have promised to give him back one-third of his own money which was stolen, while if he prosecutes he will get none. Aldermen or officials of the stripe of this Chicago man should be downed in politics and Fort Wayne voters should make them take a back seat in all of our city elections.

The citizens and tax payers of this city cannot be too careful in choosing the men who are to represent them in the council for the next two years. They should be men of good judgment. As the incoming administration differs from the old one, a councilman is not required to attend to so much committee work as formerly. The next council will be a legislative body and not executive as heretofore. The members of the council must revise most or all of the ordinances to correspond with the new charter. This will take careful and intelligent work and for this reason our new council should be composed of our very best men. The indications are that a large vote will be polled this year and the party should be careful in making their council-manic nominations.

Good City Government.

As long as city elections have any other purpose than to secure good government; as long as men are elected to office for any other reason than that their characters and their conduct commend them as fit for the trust; as long as candidates are nominated to catch the vote of a class or a faction instead of to serve the whole people; as long as bossism and dishonesty and bribery and corruption are allowed to win and rule in city nominations and city elections, just that long can people be assured that they will have bad city government. Let them awaken to their duty, rise up in their might and power, and put men into the offices who will administer affairs honestly, economically and for the best good of the people, whose servants they are.

Whenever the people decide to choose agents instead of enthroning rulers, whenever the management of the city's business is cut loose from all other considerations, whenever the people begin to consider their own welfare instead of the interests of the corrupt and law breaking classes, then will good city government come and not till then.

Let Cleanliness Reign.

With the advent of spring Fort Wayne should be put in a good sanitary condition. The order, "clean up," should be sounded all along the line and obeyed generally by our people if we wish to escape epidemics during the coming summer months. The recent cold weather and snow has left filth of all sorts in the alleys and around different premises of the city and these disease breeding germs will do deadly work if they are allowed to remain. Our board of health should make arrangements at once for the removal of this filth and the placing of Fort Wayne in a first-class sanitary condition.

The state board of health has issued an order to the railroads requiring them to keep clean all stations and depots. It will be followed by a general order to county and city health officers to gather up the accumulations of the winter. When the state made preparations to repel an invasion of the cholera, it reached the highest condition of cleanliness probably ever known in the commonwealth. The state board says it will begin the spring campaign against dirt with as much energy as on the former occasion. Better results are expected, as there will not be so much work for the health officers to do, and the people have a better appreciation of sanitation.

STRINGER FOR MAYOR

To the Editor of the Sentinel:

In my article in "Sentinel" of 10th inst. I enumerate the various interests to be found in our city. In the one in "Journal" of 15th I show the statistical values of the many factory and other improvements, as well as the area, valuation, rate of taxes and the immensity of interests involved in the mayoralty contest. In the "Business Guide" of 17th I show how the mayor has power to appoint the comptroller, his duties, salary, etc. How the mayor has the authority to appoint the city attorney and set forth the many powers of the council. Show by reciting the act that many offices now elective are under the new charter appointive, and some vacated, etc.

In my article of 23d in "Staats Zeitung" and "Sentinel" of the 24th inst., I enumerate the powers under this new constitution, the mayor has to appoint the three members of the "board of public works" and the city engineer. The many and responsible duties devolving upon them, and the momentous concern of the people in now making a wise choice of the man to be made mayor, who has the absolute power to make up such boards and to fill so many places of his own despotic will that heretofore were by their suffrages selected.

It is my purpose in this article to point out yet more equally grave duties the next mayor will have on his hands to perform, by virtue of this conferment enactment in the last legislative act, approved March 3, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

The department of public safety, (says Sec. 97), "shall" be under the charge of three (3) commissioners, to be appointed by the mayor. No more than two (2) of said commissioners "shall" be of the same political party. The commissioners "shall" give bond to the city, to be approved by and filed with the department of finance for the faithful performance of their duties, respectively, as required by ordinance. Now to explain:

The department of finance is the comptroller, a mayor appointed officer, who gives no bond. On close inquiry the reader will find that no specific amount is named in any section that "shall be" given, but by ordinance the council may name the sum and the comptroller is the sole judge of character of bondsmen.

This board, appointed by the mayor, "shall" have the care, management and supervision and exclusive control of all matters relating to the fire and police force, fire alarm, telegraph, erection of fire escapes, inspection of buildings and boilers, market places and food sold therein, pounds and prisons.

This mayor selected board "shall" have power to purchase all necessary supplies and apparatus and make all repairs needed in its department, subject to the like provisions laid down for the exercise of similar powers given the department of public works.

These commissioners (3) "shall" receive annual salaries of $400 each. Under section 99 will be found the authority of this mayor chosen board. They "shall" adopt rules for appointment of members of the fire and police forces, their regulation and duties, subject, however to the laws of the state and ordinances of the common council. Any two (2) of said board "shall" constitute a quorum.

They adopt their own rules and regulations with regard to holding regular or called meetings. They "shall" elect one of their number as chairman, who shall hold such position as long as the board may prescribe by rules. The board shall cause all of their proceedings to be recorded by their secretary.

They "shall" only act as a board, and no member "shall" have power to bind the board, or the city, but may, by resolution of board, authorize him to act in that behalf as its fully empowered agent.

This board, so appointed, "shall" have the care and charge of all property of every kind pertaining to the fire and police force and to the market places, pounds and prisons of our city. In section 99 we learn that the said mayor constructed board, or commissioners, "shall" appoint a superintendent of police, chief of fire department and all other officers, members and employes of our fire and police force, together with a marketmaster and weighmaster and other officials necessary for our department of police safety. The annual pay of such appointees "shall" be fixed by ordinance of the common council, and it "shall" be lawful in such ordinance to grade the members of such forces and to regulate their pay, not only by rank, but by length of service. In the absence of any ordinance fixing the compensation of any member of the fire or police force, the board "shall" have the power to name the same, subject to change by ordinance of council.

This mayor filled board of public safety may also fix the number of members of both fire and police forces, and the number of appointees for other purposes, subject to the approval of the council.

Under the powers granted by this section (99) the public safety board "shall" divide the city into police precincts and fire districts. Under and by virtue of this section, 99 this board has power to make and publish rules and regulations for the appointment of members of such forces and for their government. The superintendent of police "shall" have exclusive direction and control of the police force, and the chief of the fire force "shall" have exclusive control and charge of the fire force, subject to the rules, regulations and orders of the department of public safety.

In times of peril, danger, riot, extensive conflagration, disorder or apprehension thereof, the superintendent of the police force and the chief of the fire organization "shall," for the time being, be subordinate to the mayor, and implicitly obey his orders and directions; anything to the contrary in this act, or in the ordinances of the city, or in the regulations of the commissioners of public safety, notwithstanding. Now I would suggest that as this is a most delicate, yet grave responsibility, resting upon one man (mayor) to appoint a board having such power to make-appoint men occupying places of such trust, care and responsibility, and the act itself requires that the board "shall" be made up of appointments of two political parties I would if called to such office as mayor, name say eleven men to whom I would delegate my power to name one man, a republican, as one of said board, naming such men as William Glenn, William Geake, D. N. Foster, J. B. White, George W. Wilson, Henry M. Williams, N. R. Leonard, W. D. Page, Frederick Eckart, C. R. Higgins and A. J. Ash, or men of like character and prominence, so as to secure by their aid, the best man in their party. After the same manner I would delegate to eleven democrats an equal power to designate one man (a democrat) whom I without questioning their judgment, would at once place on said board of public safety, reserving to myself the control to appoint one man (a democrat) by, and with the consent of the two suggested, by these partisan advisors, whom they, as two of such board, would deem as a worthy associate.

I regard this power to so appoint, this board, as in many respects, more deeply to be considered than to name even the board of public works.

Section 100 says: "Every member of the fire and police force, and all other appointees of the commissioners of public safety, 'shall' hold office until they are removed by the board. They may be removed for any cause other than politics, and the written reasons for such removal 'shall' be entered upon the records of such board."

Under section 101: The board have power to punish on conviction, any member of either fire or police force for any criminal offense or neglect of duty, or of violation of rules or neglect or disobedience of orders, or incapacity, or absence without leave, or conduct injurious to the public peace or welfare, or immoral conduct, or acts unbecoming an officer, or other breach of discipline.

They have power to punish such parties by reprimand, forfeiture, suspension without pay, dismissal, or by reducing him to a lower grade and pay. The men making such board must of necessity be men of clear conception of right and wrong, and men who would command not only respect for themselves, but would call into membership of such forces men who would also reflect such respect by the discharge of their respective duties. Section 102 says: The officers and members of such police force "shall" possess all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except in relation to the service of civil process and any warrant of search or arrest issued by any judge, magistrate, mayor or justice of the peace in this state, may be executed in any part thereof by any member of our police force subject to the laws of this state governing arrest and bail.

All members of our police force "shall" have the exclusive power, and it shall be their duty to serve all process within our city, issuing from the mayor's court. They shall be the conservators of the peace in our city, and "shall" arrest without process all persons who within view commit any crime or misdemeanor contrary to the statutes of this state or ordinances of our city, or other officers having jurisdiction of the offense with which such person is charged and retain them in custody until the cause of such arrest has been investigated. Suppress all breaches of the peace within their knowledge and by this section (102) authority is given them to call to their aid the power of our city to pursue and commit to jail all felons and persons guilty of misdemeanors or crimes in violation of the statutes of this state or of the ordinances of our city. The have the exclusive power, and it "shall" be their duty to serve all process issued by the common council or any committee thereof, pursuant to this act, or by any of the executive departments of our city.

The board of public safety shall detail some one member of the police force, or as many as it may deem necessary, to attend the mayor's court and preserve order therein. It "shall" be the duty of the police force, under the superintendent, to convey prisoners to and from the county jail or station houses for arraignment or trial in the mayor's or any court having jurisdiction, or to the house of correction, work house, reform school, county jail or other place of punishment, or imprisonment under judgement, sentence, order, or process of such court.

This board, so made up, "shall" have power, on application of any person or corporation, if deemed expedient, to detail regular patrolmen of the police or fire force, or appoint and swear any additional number of special police or firemen to do special duty at any place within our city, upon such person or firm paying for the use of our city the same rate per diem of service on such detail of special duty as is paid to the regular members of the force. Such special patrolmen shall be subject to the superintendent and such special firemen to the chief of the fire force. They shall obey the rules of their respective departments, conform to its discipline and orders, and wear such dress or badge as the commissioners may direct, and shall, during the term of their detail or appointment, possess all the powers privileges and duties of regular patrolmen or firemen. Such persons may be removed at any time by the board without notice and without assigning any reason. These commissioners may also, upon emergency or apprehension of riot, tumult, mob or insurrection, pestilence or invasion, appoint as many special patrolmen as may be desirable, to be paid the same rate per day and possess the same powers, privileges and duties as members of the regular force and be subject to the same ordinances, regulations and orders. These extra patrolmen and firemen shall wear badges furnished by their respective departments. Such commissioners may also detail members from the regular force for the use of the health department or any department of the city government. These commissioners and superintendent of police, as well as chief of fire department, are all authorized to administer oaths to any person summoned in any proceeding authorized by this act, or to take any depositions under the rules, regulations or orders of the department of public safety.

From the simple recital of the power the mayor has to appoint three men, under this charter, the language of which is like the suits of kings—imperative, and their power, to name heads of departments like those of fire and police, besides the appointing of and removal from each organization at will any member or members, you must see the necessity of voters giving earnest thought in choosing one for so unlimited and unbridled a power.

The wording of this law is clear, strong and strikingly mandatory. The powers it confers are monarchial in their outreachings.

How dangerous then would it be for aspirants to this municipality's chieftainship to promise in advance of their elevation to such powers the appointment of anyone to any position in his gift.

Under section 104 it is made the duty of the police force, at all times within the city, and its members are especially empowered to preserve peace, prevent crime, detect and arrest offenders, suppress riots, mobs and insurrections, disperse unlawful and dangerous assemblages, and assemblages which obstruct the free passage of public streets, sidewalks, parks and places, protect the rights of person and property, guard the public health, preserve order at elections and public meetings, direct the movement of teams and vehicles in streets, alleys and public places, remove all nuisances in public streets, parks and highways, arrest all street beggars, provide proper police assistance at fires, assist, advise and protect strangers and travelers in public streets or at railroad stations, carefully observe and inspect all places of business under license, or required to have the same, all houses of ill-fame or prostitution, and houses where common prostitutes reside or resort, all lottery or policy shops, all gambling houses, cock pits, dance houses, resorts, and to suppress and restrain all unlawful or disorderly conduct or practices, enforce and prevent the violations of all ordinances and laws in force in the city. The superintendent of police and each captain in his precinct shall possess the power of supervision and inspection over all pawnbrokers, venders, junk-shop keepers, expressmen, dealers in second hand merchandise, intelligence offices and auctions, and any member of such force may be authorized by the superintendent to exercise the same powers, by authority in writing.

The superintendent or captains may, by written authority, empower any member of such police force, when in search of stolen property, of evidence, or of suspected offenders, to examine the books, business or premises of any of the persons named and to examine property in whosoever's possession the same may be. Section 107 says: If any member of the police force, or if any two or more members of a household in this city, shall report in writing, under his or their signature, to the superintendent of police that there are good grounds (and stating the reasons) for believing that any house, room or premises within the city is kept or used as a common gaming house, room or premises, for therein playing for wagers of money, at any game of chance, or to be kept for lewd or obscene purposes of amusements, or for the deposits or sale of lottery tickets or policies, it shall be lawful for said superintendent to authorize any member or members of said police force, in writing to enter the same, who "shall" forthwith arrest all persons there found offending against law, and seize all instruments of gaming or lottery tickets, and deliver the same to the superintendent, who "shall destroy them.

Question. Should not a board be chosen who would appoint such a chief of the police? Another. Should said superintendent not have such members appointed by said board who (intrusted with such inflamable and mandatory duties) would perform the duties of such office under their oaths without fear or favor? This may be the "emergency" of this act; it is the most conspicuous, if more than one "exists," as claimed in section 138

The mayor, or appointee under him, who would not obey the law, or who, taking an oath to perform his duties under the law that would not so perform, would be a perjurer!

The mayor or his appointees have no power to expand or contract the law, none to enlarge or none to curtail any individual's rights under the law; the plain duties of every person in official position is to fearlessly and temperately enforce, only law.

The new charter is drawn upon the line of imperialism, but there exists no place under it, for arbitrary persecution.

Our position as a party must be fair, firm, square. We must not undertake to Vanderbilt the people, or we as a party will be in the consomme. Section 108 provides that whenever arrest has been made by the police force, it "shall be the duty" of the officer making the arrest to forthwith bring the person arrested before the mayor or court having jurisdiction, to be dealt with according to the law. If the arrest is made during the hours when such court is not in session, such offender "shall" be detained in the city prison until there shall be an opportunity for such hearing at the earliest practicable time, or until he shall have given bond for his appearance, and no person shall be detained longer than twenty-four hours without such examination, except when Sunday intervenes, in which case no person shall be detained longer than forty-eight hours. Any person or corporation who shall interfere with the commissioners of public safety, or their appointees, in the legal discharge of their duties, "shall," upon conviction, be fined not more than $1,000, "to which may be added imprisonment for not more than ninety days."

This board shall have power, subject, however, to city ordinances, to adopt rules and regulating the giving of bond by any appointee or class of appointees in the police department for the faithful performance of official duty.

The board of public safety, it will be seen, should be composed of the most conservative, careful and painstaking men in our city; men of impartial make up, of nerve and wholly disinterested in any pursuit requiring censorship.

I am a candidate for the nomination on the democratic ticket subject to our primary meeting's choice on the 7th of April and would respectfully ask the support of everybody voting our ticket. I have endeavored to clearly define my position in regard to the duties of mayor as I understand them.

Elza T. Stringer.

Fort Wayne, Ind., March 31, '94.

To the Editor of The Sentinel.

I wish, through your columns, to express my thanks to the score or more who have written me kindly letters of assurance of support owing to my stand on law and order.

The manner of my management "may not suit politicians," as some say, but will be "good way to fill appointments" "and insure good government."

Elza T. Stringer.

Protection From Malaria.

The preventive is the far-famed Southern remedy, Simmons Liver Regulator, a purely vegetable tonic, cathartic and alterative. It acts more promptly than calomel or quinine.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES

Will be held on Saturday, April 7. Polls open at 2 o'clock and close at 7 o'clock p. m. Candidates to be nominated are one mayor, one clerk, three waterworks trustees, five councilmen at large and one councilman for each ward.

The following places have been selected as voting places:

FIRST WARD.

First Precinct—South of Madison street, No. 117 East Lewis street.

Second Precinct—North of Madison No. 123 East Washington.

Third Precinct — All of Lakeside, Sharp's meat market.

SECOND WARD.

First Precinct—South of Jefferson, No. 150 Berr.

Second Precinct—North of Jefferson, No. 28 East Wayne.

THIRD WARD.

First Precinct—South of Jefferson, No. 123 Calhoun.

Second Precinct—North of Jefferson, Custer house.

FOURTH WARD.

First Precinct—South of Jefferson, corner of Washington and Broadway.

Second Precinct—North of Jefferson, Hilgeman's grocery.

FIFTH WARD.

First Precinct—South of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad. No. 352½ Broadway.

Second Precinct—North of Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, Rippe's livery barn.

Third Precinct—North of St. Mary's river, 318 West Main street.

SIXTH WARD.

First Precinct—East of Hoagland avenue, 52 DeWald street.

Second Precinct—West of Hoagland, 32 Fairfield avenue.

SEVENTH WARD.

First Precinct—East of Lafayette, No. 393 Lafayette.

Second Precinct—West of Lafayette, No. 457 Calhoun.

EIGHTH WARD.

First Precinct—West of Walter and Canal and north of Maumee and Jefferson, Koenig grocery.

Second Precinct—South of Jefferson and Maumee and west of Ohio, Zwahlen's grocery, No. 254 East Lewis.

Third Precinct—East of Ohio, Walter and Canal streets, No. 101 Maumee avenue.

NINTH WARD.

First Precinct — South of Fourth street, No. 44 Wells street.

Second Precinct—North of Fourth Street, No. 157 Wells street.

TENTH WARD.

First Precinct—West of Smith street, No. 26 Force street.

Second Precinct — East of Smith street, No. 279 East Creighton avenue.

For the purpose of nominating five councilmen at large the city will be devided in five districts, two wards each. One councilman to be nominated in each district by the voters of the whole city, viz:

First district to consist of First and Eighth wards.

Second district to consist of Second and Third wards.

Third district to consist of Fourth and Ninth wards.

Fourth district to consist of Fifth and Sixth wards.

Fifth district to consist of Seventh and Tenth wards.

The democratic voters of the city are respectfuly invited to call at the committee rooms, No. 11 and 12 Foster block, for any information that they may desire

E. V. Emrick, Chairman.

D. J. Shaw, Acting Sec'y.

Important Notice.

All the coupons of The Sentinel for the different photographic portfolios that we are now offering will be found together in the last column of the third page.

BULK GARDEN SEEDS.

You get three times as much seed for the money as in the old paper system, besides seeds are all fresh and true to name.

3-22mood. S. BASH & CO.

PAINES' CELERY COMPOUND.

Best Spring Remedy in the World. It Makes People Well.

There is one real spring remedy!

There is one true specific for diseases arising from a debilitated nervous system, and that is Paine's celery compound, so generally prescribed by physicians. It is probably the most remarkable remedy that the scientific research of this country has produced. Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college, first prescribed what is now known the world over as Paine's celery compound, a positive cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, neuralgia rheumatism, all nervous diseases and kidney troubles. For the latter, Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed.

The medical journals of this country and Europe have given more space in the last few years to the many remarkable cases where the use of Paine's celery compound has made people well, than to any other one subject.

A FREELAND COLONY.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT TO BE TRIED IN AFRICA.

Disciples of Dr. Hertzka, the Austrian Economist, Attempt a Practical Exemplification of His Communistic Theories. Plans and Prospects of the Colonists.

Another attempt to solve the great social problem on the lines laid down by an economic theorist will soon be under way in eastern central Africa. It is to be a communistic colony of the sort advocated by Dr. Theodor Hertzka, a distinguished Austrian political economist, in his book "Freeland," from which the new settlement takes its name. The scheme has been under discussion for the past five years or more, and an association was long ago formed in Vienna for the purpose of carrying it out. There are now some 20 branch associations in Germany and England, and "the Freeland movement," as it is called, is international in its aspirations.

The colony is to be located in what is now called Machakoland, a district to the east and south of Mount Kenia, which is said to be very fertile, well watered and salubrious. A party of 15 men is now on the way thither to select the actual site for the settlement and make preparations for the larger party of 40 or 50 persons which will sail from Hamburg as soon as the pioneers get everything in readiness.

Dr. Hertzka will not go to Africa himself, but will remain in Vienna and endeavor to promote the best interests of the colony from its European base of supplies. The pioneer party is under the command of Dr. Julius Wilhelm, a Vienna lawyer, who is known as the "economic chief" of the

DR. THEODOR HERTZKA.

colony. English supporters of the project, among whom is Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, who is a vice president of the organization, have contributed most of the funds toward fitting out the expedition, though each of the colonists pays $250 for his passage and outfit.

Each man is armed with a Mannlicher rifle and a full supply of cartridges, though it is not expected they will have to do any fighting with the natives, as they take along a large supply of barter goods with which to conciliate the blacks and pay for any provisions needed on the journey. They have a small stern wheel river steamer, with which they will ascend the Tana river as far as Hargazo, the head of navigable water, where it is intended to establish a river station.

It is but fair to let the colonists explain for themselves what they hope to accomplish and how they hope to do it, and for that purpose no better summary can be made than the following extract from their prospectus:

A number of men from all parts of the civilized world have united for the purpose of making a practical attempt to solve the social problem. They seek this solution in the establishment of a community on the basis of perfect liberty and economic justice—that is, of a community which, while it preserves the unqualified right of every individual to control his own actions, secures to every worker the full and uncurtailed enjoyment of the fruits of his labor.

For the site of such a community a large tract of land shall be procured in a territory at present unappropriated, but fertile and well adapted for colonization.

The Freeland society shall recognize no exclusive right of property in the land occupied by them, either on the part of an individual or of the collective community. For the cultivation of the land as well as for productive purposes generally self governing associations shall be formed, each of which shall share its profits among its members in proportion to their several contributions to the common labor of the association. Any one shall have the right to belong to any association and to leave it when he pleases.

The capital for production shall be furnished to the producers without interest out of the revenue of the community, but it must be reimbursed by the producers.

All persons who are incapable of labor and women shall have a right to a competent allowance for maintenance out of the revenue of the community. The public revenue necessary for these purposes as well as for other public expenses shall be provided by a tax levied upon the net income of the total production.

Freeland will be located in British territory, and the colonists will fly the British flag, claim British protection and talk the English language. They have no desire to establish any free state except in the economic sense and will have nothing to do with politics or government outside the confines of their own territory.

Chief Wilhelm had an interview with the authorities of the British foreign office about a year ago to make arrangements for the establishment of the colony and received satisfactory assurances from Sir Philip Currie that the colonists should have perfect freedom to regulate their internal affairs on a socialistic basis, though they must be subject to general laws which the English government may impose.

Dr. Wilhelm says it is impossible that such an experiment in colonization should be carried out anywhere else than in British territory, for while the English government is in no way interested in the Freeland movement it always regards favorably any scheme of settlement in its various colonies.

Machakoland has an elevation of between 6,000 and 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and from it the Tana descends to the lowlands in a series of falls, of which some are 100 feet in height. The district the Freelanders propose to occupy comprises between 40,000 and 50,000 square miles and is believed to be one of the most suitable in the world for experimenting upon. The land can produce two crops yearly, and grain and maize are said to be 20 times as productive as in Europe.

The natives are reported to be exceptionally intelligent and friendly, and cattle and grain are plentiful. The land is said to be a veritable hunter's paradise, abounding in all sorts of big African game, including the elephant, rhinoceros, lion, giraffe, antelope and other kinds of beasts, and the Freelanders will be the first large party of white men to enjoy the sport to be found there, though young William Astor Chanler did some hunting in the neighborhood of Kenia several years ago.

Charles Frohman, the well known manager, has his witty moments and is credited with saying: "My friend" (he is addressing a rolling stone of a fellow) "observe the postage stamp. Its usefulness depends on its ability to stick to one thing until it gets there."—Argonaut.

L. O. HULL,

WALL PAPER

AND DECORATIONS

At Rock Bottom Prices.

NEW GOODS From the cheapest to the best. An elegant line to select from. Buy Goods to suit you and save money.

Window Curtains, Artists' Materials, Paints, House and Sign Painting, Paper Hanging, &c.

Telephone No. 285. 90 Calhoun St.

Would You Like to Own a Good Baby

Carriage? We have a new and complete assortment of the Reclining Sleeping Coaches. They are, without the use of a pillow, more comfortable than a cradle, and save the expense of such an article of furniture. Mothers cannot show their baby a greater kindness than to buy for it a Reclining Sleeping Coach. Our stock comprises all from the cheapest to the highest quality. A visit and inspection from mothers solicited and prices cheerfully furnished on application.

Pfeiffer & Schlatter,

38 and 40 East Columbia St.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CITY OFFICES.

FOR MAYOR.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce me as a candidate for mayor of the city of Fort Wayne, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating primary. W. H. SHAMBAUGH.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce that I am a candidate for mayor of the city of Fort Wayne, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating primary. HENRY A. READ.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce that I am a candidate for mayor of the city of Fort Wayne subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating primary. CHRISTIAN BOSEKER.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for mayor, subject to the decision of the democratic city primary April 7th. ELZA T. STRINGER.

CITY CLERK.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for re-election to the office of city clerk, subject to the decision of the democratic city primaries. RUDY C. REINEWALD.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for the nomination for city clerk, subject to the decision of the democratic primary election, April 7. FRED J. REINEKE.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for Clerk of the City of Fort Wayne, subject to the decision of the democratic primary. OTTO HERBST.

FOR WATER WORKS TRUSTEES

Editor Sentinel—Please announce the names of Charles McCulloch, Henry C. Graffe, and William Bittler, the present board of water works trustees, as candidates for re-election, subject to the decision of the democratic city primary. MANY DEMOCRATS.

COUNCILMAN AT LARGE.

Editor Sentinel—Kindly announce my name as a candidate for councilman at large, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating primary. R. B. ROSSINGTON.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman at large, subject to the decision of the democratic city primary. CHARLES J. GRIEBEL.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman at large, subject to the decision of the democratic city primary. HENRY P. VORDERMARK.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman at large, subject to the decision of the democratic city primary. J. H. AIKEN.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman at large, subject to the decision of the democratic city primary. FRED C. BOLTZ.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce that I am a candidate for councilman at large, subject to the decision of the democratic primary. F. C. MEYER.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman at large, subject to the decision of the democratic city primary. ADOLPH SCHULTE.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the First ward, subject to the decision of the democratic city primary. WILL H. TIGAR.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Second ward, subject to the decision of the democratic city primary. HENRY G. SOMMERS.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Fifth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary. SYLVESTER McMAHON.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman of the Fifth ward, subject to the decision of the voters of the democratic primaries. CHARLES H. BUCK.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Sixth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary. HARRY A. KEPLINGER.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Sixth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic city primary. JAMES CONROY.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Seventh ward, subject to the decision of the democratic city primaries. PETER J. SCHEID.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Eighth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic city primary. JOHN SMITH.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce that I am a candidate for councilman from the Eighth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary. JACOB HARTMAN.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Ninth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary. FRANK E. PURCELL.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman for the Ninth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary. J. C. WAGNER.

To the Voters of the Tenth Ward:

I hereby respectfully announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Tenth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic primary. EMMETT MARTIN.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for councilman from the Tenth ward, subject to the decision of the democratic city primary. BERNHARD BOKKENSTEIN.

FOR COUNTY OFFICES.

JUDGE CIRCUIT COURT.

Editor Sentinel—You are authorized to announce my name as a candidate for Judge of the Allen circuit court, subject to the democratic nominating convention to be held June 2. CHARLES H. WORDEN.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for Judge of the Allen circuit court, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention, June 2nd. EDWARD O'ROURKE.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for prosecuting attorney of Allen county, subject to the decison of the democratic county convention. E. V. EMRICK.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for prosecuting attorney subject to the decision of the democratic county convention. N. D. DOUGHMAN.

COUNTY CLERK.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce me as a candidate for the nomination for clerk of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. JACOB KERN.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for county clerk, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention. HARRY M. METZGER.

FOR AUDITOR.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. WM. MEYER, JR.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for Auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention, June 2nd. CLARENCE W. EDSALL.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for auditor of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention. J. C. PELTIER.

COUNTY TREASURER.

L. G. Hunter (Cass), the present deputy county treasurer, will be a candidate for the nomination of county treasurer, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for county treasurer, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention. WILLIAM SCOTT, Of Lafayette Township.

FOR SHERIFF.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for renomination to the office of sheriff of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention. EDWARD F. CLAUSMEIER.

COUNTY RECORDER.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce the name of Louis Hazzard as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, for one term only.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for recorder of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention. PATRICK RYAN.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce the name of our present "County Recorder," George W. Fleckel, for re-election, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. JAS. C. BRADY, CONRAD ECGEMANN, JOHN A. McCLELLAN, Committee R.R. Club.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for county surveyor, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention. CHAS. W. BRANSTRATOR.

FOR COMMISSIONER.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce me as a candidate for county commissioner for the first district, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. GOTTLIEB SCHAFER, Milan Township.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for county commissioner from the Second district, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention. M. A. FERGUSON, Of Washington Township.

FOR CORONER.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for renomination for coroner of Allen county, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention. DR. M. HARROD.

PART SECOND. 8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

8 PAGES, 72 COLUMNS. PART SECOND.

ESTABLISHED 1833. SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1894. PRICE FIVE CENTS

BILL NYE'S NAMESAKE

HE WRITES TO WILLIAM ON A MATTER OF BUSINESS.

William Tell's Pleasant Gathering That Took Place Recently Wherein a Little Child Was Baptized—A Story About Alps Sye.

(Copyright, 1894, by Edgar W. Nye.)

ALONG THE RIVER LAWRENCE RIVER, WHILE THE FIGHT BEGIN THE PUBLIC AND ABOUT THE SHOCK.

Last week I received from an editorial friend the following card of "Bill Nye," and I take the liberty of stating that publicity regarding a purely personal matter that I hope no one will get my name confused with this one, for with all the sad, sad strides I have too often made in my name from the path of rectitude I have never bought editorial or clerical passes and half fare permits.

BILL NYE,
CUT RATE RAILROAD TICKET BROKER,
CHICAGO.
Established 1873.

Below is the circular letter which is sent to editors complying, then to get a few dollars out of a disreputable transaction:

CHICAGO, Jan. 16, 1894.

DEAR SIR: As you will notice above, I have been established since 1873, and I can safely say that I have more editorial passes than any other broker in the United States.

If you have any editorial things or passes, write to me for bids before selling them. Yours truly.

I do not know that the public is interested in this line of business, but I am. I have never served as a picket fence for the disposition of goods that had a doubtful title. Every pass issued by a railroad company to an individual is distinctly nontransferable, and this traffic therefore requires the cooperation of three men who are not scrupulous, to say the least—viz., the owner of the pass, the broker who buys it and the man who afterward uses it.

I would as soon use the cigar stubs of another man as his transportation, and I would rather be a broker for the bedding and prints' furnishing goods from a smallpox hospital than to tempt the poor editor or clergyman by offering him a bid for what he has no right to sell.

It seems sad to wear out a youthful of annuals worth at the scalpers $50 to $100 apiece without a chance to ride on them because your clothes are not fit to travel in, but it's better to do that than to be a felon in your own eyes—better to eat unsalable and thickened than to form upon those questionable grounds a grow rich by marketing stale evasions and moral curves.

I am glad to see that the number of Bill Nye's gradually increasing downward time goes on, and that with the death of one at Blackwell's Island and the incarceration of another near San Jose, Cal., has winter the rank in the are lapsing down to the man who stole a carload of watermelons in Ohio three years ago, and who cashed a draft of mine in Wisconsin and never told on them.

Referring to his Chicago product reminds me that at this writing, the old war is reopened in Cook county for the abolishment of the Cook County Normal school, an institution of which Chicago should be as proud as Boston is of Bunker Hill. Under the management of Colonel Francis Parker this school has become so great a success that it is known as the pioneer in rational methods of teaching in every land learned in all the arts, and it may at any moment be lopped off the map of Cupidity county, Ills.

This is because the land, when promoted from a pig pasture, was given to be used for the purposes of a normal school, so when it shall have longer so need it will revert to the original owner or their heirs, who are possibly now in need of funds.

Therefore it is a question only of whether the proper officials can or cannot be bought over to the wrong. The

CLOTHES NOT FIT TO TRAVEL IN.

friends of the best, wisest and most successful educational methods, of which Colonel Parker has for years been the acknowledged leader, may well meet and establish at the corner of Sixty-fifth street and Wallace a humble working place and escaping through if the sandbaggers are thus allowed to enter the schoolroom and settle the children to the earth.

A pleasant little gathering took place the other day at the home of an admirer of mine who wished me to come and make his house my home while in the city. I accepted the invitation and went to do so, and in the afternoon a reception was tendered me by my host, at which some of the best people from the neighborhood who could get away and the bridge foreman and his wife were present.

The pastor came also, and my friend thought it would be a good thing while all the friends were there and the pastor also to baptize a nice new child of his. He asked me if I would mind the reception taking the time, and I said I would decidedly. I had often wished that something could be done to make receptions more popular, and I thought he had helped to solve the problem. So the child was brought forward. It looked as though a regular course of baptism would doit good, and I was glad to know that it was going to get molested up a notch in the social scale.

But I was saddened when after the song service which the child introduced, during which it gathered and ate one lobe of the pastor's whiskers, I was called on by the host to make a few remarks.

I had never spoken in behalf of a baptism, except in North Carolina, when a mother in the audience rocks for me was about to be drowned, when I told the pastor if he lost that code of mine I would withdraw his pay till the claim was settled.

I do not remember now what I said on this latter occasion but I know that what I did say was concealed by the tre-

HOOKE WITH A LOUD REPORT.

marks of the child, who threw his feet into the air and showed more original sin than any child I ever saw baptized.

Then a long, embarrassing pause set stock the company. No one could think of anything to say. In the absence of a baptismal fee I of another had utilized a large silver plated butter dish, and while every one was scarcely breathing and the silence was painful a little white headed child with great solemn eyes said slowly and softly to his sister across the room:

"Will you pass the butter, Becky, if you please?"

Then the conversation opened up again freely, and we spoke of the fine sledding we had had in Watertown lately and how society was getting cold gay.

Children are not born with such great veneration for sacred subjects as they might be, and yet they sometimes surprise us with their reverence.

I have a little son called Jim—just Jim Nye, that's all—and one day when he was only 3 years old I requested him to do some slight thing or other, but he took on playing and humming a little song about the "small man." I spoke to him again more firmly, for we as a general thing pay children regard no more as a source of amusement than we think proper, and as he did not stir I gave him a gentle spank with the slipper. It did not hurt him, and he rather enjoyed it until he looked at my face and saw that I was in earnest, and then his heart broke with a loud report.

At dinner he said nothing and ate very little, and when it was over and we were about to leave the table he got up in his mother's lap and said:

"Mamma, I wish that you had married Clyde. *He was fond of little children!*"

This little episode did not impress me so frightfully proud of myself, but I was glad that the child at least regarded his mother as a very worthy woman.

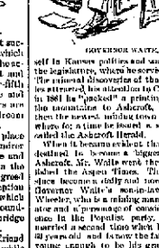
Bill Nye

COLORADO'S GOVERNOR.

How Published Newspapers in Three States and Otherwise Distinguished His Youth.

In three days a good deal of interest centers about the personality and procedure of Davis H. Waite, governor of Colorado, and a short unbiased account of his career may add some attitude to those who are unable to see their way to take sides for the advice. The governor was born in Cheektampa county, N. Y., and comes of a good family. He was educated at the famous old Jamestown academy in the days before it had achieved the dignity of a "collegiate institute," and when his school days were over commenced the career of a journalist. For many years he was proprietor and editor of the Jamestown Daily Journal, and he was well advanced in life when he sold the paper out and removed to Kansas.

He first located at Lamed when the town was a collection of small one and two story frame dwellings, and the house in which he built was naturally the finest residence in the place. He interested him-



GOVERNOR WAITE.

self in Kansas politics and was elected to the legislature, where he served one term. The author of Shakespeare at his early days attracted his attention to Colorado, and in 1881 he "pocketed" a printing plant into the mountains to Aspen, near Aspen, then the newest mining town in the state, where for a time he issued a small weekly called the Aspen Times.

When it became evident that Aspen was destined to become a bigger town than Ashcroft, Mr. Waite took there and established the Aspen Times. This paper has since become a daily and now belongs to the estate of Jerome B. Chaffee. H. Clark Wheeler, who is a relating man, a state senator and a promoter of considerable influence in the Populist party, Mr. Waite married a second time when he was about 40 years old and is now the father of a big young enough to be his grandson. His wife was a widow with grown children, and one of her sons, Harry Maltby, is now the governor's secretary.

In Aspen Governor Waite was particularly noted for his opposition to dissolutes, gambling and other forms of vice, and as leader of the party he was especially severe upon those who were called Democrats in politics he was forever by a Republican, but since the inception of the Populist movement he has been one of its strong, vigorous supporters. In common with most Coloradans he is in favor of the free coinage of silver, and it was a conversation of silver remarks that he made his famous "bloody bridles" speech, as it has since come to be designated.

Legion of the Red Cross.

Reports to the supreme scribe's office show that the order is steadily increasing in Michigan, Ohio and Illinois, more by recruits established than ever before by organizing new corps at present.

THEY WORE THE GRAY

COMING REUNION OF THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Birmingham Preparing a Hearty Welcome For the Genteel Heroes of the South. Minnie Davis Expected to Attend—Reminiscences of Past Reunions.

The citizens of Birmingham, Ala., are preparing to offer a most hearty welcome to the United Confederate Veterans, who will hold their fourth annual convention and reunion, postponed from last year, there on Wednesday and Thursday, April 29 and 27. The surviving soldiers of the lost cause are preparing to be present in large numbers, and it is a sure fact that the reunion gathering will excel in interest, certainly in some particulars, any and all preceding reunions of Confederates.

One reason for this lies in the fact that with the lapse of years the number of survivors is constantly growing smaller. Those who attend the meeting at Birmingham will not meet an army of the brave men of 1861 5 as they did at the last reunion, and as they survey the depleted ranks the conviction must force itself upon them that the number will be still smaller at the next reunion, smaller yet at the next, and that presently none will be left.

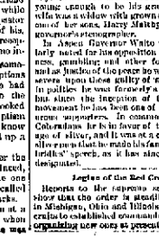
But while the emotions and reminiscences that are aroused by the greeting of comrades who have suffered and endured together and the memories of those who have passed on before will perhaps be dominant, as at previous gatherings, there will also be present and stronger than ever before those emotions that are caused by the conviction that the ultimate reform cause will not long be spared. This is quite as true of the Federal and the Confederate veterans, and the realization thereof has doubtless played its part in the softening processes that have been manifesting themselves of late among soldiers of both armies even more pronounced than in the past.

Birmingham does well to make elaborate preparations to receive the genteel heroes of this reunion, which promises fair to be larger and long continued, at its conclusion left our common country more firmly bound in the cement union than it was before the war.

The citizens of Birmingham will do well to greet with unguarded heart the men who are to meet within the borders of the town, for they are the men who made manhood on many a field of stalwart and fame and blood, and their battle was from the opponents of the secession agitation that became accord only to begin.

The United Confederate Veterans were organized in 1889. Previous to that year there were local organizations of Confederate veterans, but they were divided in allegiance between several general organizations formed along the lines of division of the Confederate army during the war. The veterans of the Army of Northern Virginia, the Army of Tennessee, the transmissippi and forces and the California cavalry all had their own organizations, and until the crystallization of the U. C. V. it was not practicable to hold a gathering representative of all the Confederate forces similar to a national convention of the Grand Army.

There is no doubt that the division of the veterans into so many camps weakened them all, but the response to the call for a meeting to effect a general organization was so spontaneous, so general and so hearty as to leave no room for doubt as to the solidarity of sentiment prevailing among them. This call was issued by a committee from all the Confederate or-



MISS VINNIE DAVIS.

ganizations named above except the one composed of transmissippi soldiers. F. G. Washington, the last survivor of the Virginia was chairman of the committee, and when the organization was consummated in June, 1889, General J. B. Gordon was made the first president.

One of the features of the first convention, held the following year in Charlotte, was the submission by a committee of a report of a proposed plan of union for the Confederacy of a petition asking that action looking to the formation of sons of Confederate veterans into an association be taken. The report and the petition brought about the inauguration of such an association as was proposed. Organization was effected, and the society has at present a large and growing membership.

The second reunion, held at Jackson, Miss., on June 2 of the following year, proceeded by one day only the unveiling of the monument to Confederate dead erected by the ladies of the state, and most of the veterans in attendance remained to witness the ceremonies of the unveiling. Fully 20,000 delegates to the convention and visitors present specially because of the unveiling were there, and the large number of spectators added greatly to the impressiveness of the occasion.

The next year's convention was held in New Orleans on the day but one next following that set aside for the decoration of the graves of soldiers with flowers, and many veterans who arrived early in the Crescent City joined in the decoration of the graves of dead by his citizens. The attendance at the reunion was larger and more enthusiastic even than at the preceding ones. There had been much sincere and successful work of organization performed during the year, and the membership had increased very materially. The enthusiastic outstanding in the organization of naval veterans came up, and it was formally decided that those who fought for the Confederacy should be entitled to all the consideration and privileges accorded to those who fought on the land.

A few of these whose labors had very much to do with the formation of the U. C. V. and as commander in chief of the association, General Joseph Brown Gordon, now sitting in the United States senate from Georgia, is very popular with the veterans, who never forget that during the long struggle he rose from the comparatively humble post of infantry captain to be lieutenant general to Robert E. Lee. They remember, too, that on his person he bears evidence of his valor in battle in the shape of eight scars, each the result of a war wound. General Gordon deserves the enthusiasm in regard in which he is held. Then there are scores from beginning address at New Orleans will not be unlike just here. They show the spirit in which this army of Zoaves at the present situation.

"What means the tumult in the shattered fragments of those mighty legions which once in the white smoke of the battle followed the banner of Lee, of Johnston, of Hood, of Forrest and of Jackson? There can be nothing of self in the cause have brought to your mind neither mechanics nor gifts nor profits to barter. Neither are they the dispensers of political patronage to the successful or ambitious.

"The very government to which they gave their unpurchased allegiance is no more. Two of our sisters have passed from our ken to come. Blended now in one common citizenship and in one Ameri-

PROFESSOR E. C. PICKERING.

gin in search of the best possible location for the observatory. He is a decided astronomer and the author of several valuable astronomical books.

Professor William H. Pickering, a brother of Director Pickering, is instrument of the exploring party and will be at the head of the new establishment. It was he who managed the expedition to Peru and established the observatory at Arequipa, and he has had years of valuable astronomical experience. In 1887 he was in charge of a party which spent several days on the summit of Pike's peak, making observations at the altitude of 14,000 feet, the highest ever attained by astronomical observers with a telescope. He is especially interested in the atmospheric physics and has obtained some famous results in that line at the Peruvian observatory.

"The new station," the professor said just before leaving Cambridge, "is intended principally for visual work, while in the most future only photographic work is to be carried on at Arequipa. The Bruce photographic telescope, which has an aperture of 24 inches, we are testing here, and within a few months it will be shipped to Peru, where a regular system of photographing the heavens will be begun.

"Our work here at Cambridge will be greatly facilitated by the use of connecting with the Arizona station, and we can better trace certain phenomena at each point. Then, too, a larger telescope can be used in Arizona and be better carried on at the new station than here because of the atmospheric conditions. Of course we shall work out plans here, but we shall seek their verification at the station.

"Arizona was decided on because that section of the country is undeniably the best for such work. We are now looking for bright skies, for what we want most is dry atmospheric conditions. Pike's peak I found by personal observation to be much better than here. Often there are many successive nights when satisfactory observations cannot be made here, and I think the same is true of most observatories located in large cities. Then, too, the powerful electric currents used for lighting and the high tension trolley wires disturb our instruments.

"There must be a change in the sites of observatories. In the past it has nearly always been the case that large telescopes were erected near the capitals of cities or near large universities instead of in places where the meteorological conditions would permit of obtaining the best results.

"The conditions of climate which render a city or country fit for one often these most unfavorable to astronomical work. The climate of western Europe and the eastern portion of the United States is not suited to good astronomical work, and yet these are the places where nearly all the large observatories of the world are situated. Among the exceptions to this rule that I note are the observatories of California and Illinois, the Lick and the Yerkes stations.

"It has not been the policy of Harvard college observatory to attempt to obtain large donations for good in a large bridge because of the bad climatic conditions. It was on this account that a station was established for the observatory at Arequipa, which is located at a place at more than 8,000 feet, and now the new one in Arizona we hope to locate at an altitude of some 5,000 feet.

"The expense of hurrying this expedition and getting the station in working order is the opposition of Mrs. Pickering. I think she is one of the

The Evening Sentinel.
SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1894.

THE NEWEST FIELD

IN WHICH WOMEN FIND CONGENIAL WORK.

It Is Nothing Less Than a Stone Quarry—How Margaret Foley Manages a Gang of Breakers Over Which She Is Foreman.

THE WOMEN of the west may be interested to know of the invasion by one of their sex of a new field of activity. The invader is Miss Margaret Foley, of New Brunswick, N. J. The new field is a stone quarry, which she superintends. City Treasurer James Neilson, who is the owner of the quarry, which is at the lower part of Barnet street, is a practical philanthropist, as well as a man of means. The problem of providing work for the unemployed of New Brunswick has been studied carefully by Mr. Neilson, and he finally concluded to open his quarry to those who could not get more congenial work than breaking stone in winter to do so.

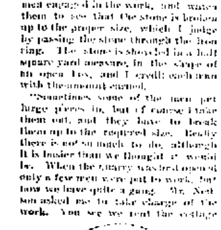
Nearly sixty men were at work in the stone quarry when a New York Sun reporter visited it a day or two ago. At one side of the quarry, measuring the work, was Miss Margaret Foley. She is a tall, slender, pleasant faced woman, with a keen twinkle in her bright blue eyes, which bespeaks her ready Irish wit. The lines of her mouth indicate the firmness which fits her for her place of foreman. Although about thirty years of age, she looks much younger, but she calls herself "a genuine old maid."

Miss Foley lives in a little brick cottage just in front of the quarry. She was born in New Brunswick and until the quarry was opened supported herself by working in one of the factories.

The reporter was taken through the quarry by Miss Foley, who explained the way the work was done.

"Don't call me forewoman or superintendent," said she. "I will tell you just what I do. I keep a record of the men engaged in the work, and watch them to see that the stone is broken up to the proper size, which I judge by passing the stone through the iron ring. The stone is shoveled in a half square yard measure, in the shape of an open box, and I credit each man with the amount earned.

"Sometimes some of the men get large pieces in, but of course I take them out, and they have to break them up to the required size. Really there is not so much to do, although it is busier than we thought it would be. When the quarry was first opened only a few men were put to work, but now we have quite a gang. Mr. Neilson asked me to take charge of the work. You see we rent the cottage



MISS MARGARET FOLEY.

from him, and it is very convenient for me. I did not expect there would be so many men working, but do not propose to give it up now so long as I can attend to it."

Miss Foley said the men make from 75 cents to $1.25 per day. They are paid $1.15 per square yard, and if they work briskly can break from one to one and a half square yards a day. The men at work in the quarry at present turn out about forty or fifty square yards a day. As yet Mr. Neilson has no sale for the broken stone, which is consequently fast accumulating. The men are paid off every Saturday by Miss Foley, who is kept well supplied with funds by Mr. Neilson. Occasionally, when the men are in need of money, something is advanced to them on account.

What Is Electricity?

Probably no better answer can be given to the above query than the one that follows. It is stated that on one occasion when Prof. Galileo Ferraris, the Italian scientist, whose name is known to all electricians, was asked by a young lady what electricity was, he ventured to answer it. Opening her autograph book he wrote: "Maxwell has demonstrated that luminous vibrations can be nothing else than periodic vibrations of electro-magnetic forces. Hertz, in proving by experiments that electro-magnetic oscillations are propagated like light has given an experimental basis to the theory of Maxwell. This fact gave birth to the idea that the luminiferous ether and the seat of electric and magnetic forces are one and the same thing. This being established, I can now, my dear young lady, reply to the question that you put to me: What is electricity? It is not only the formidable agent which now and then shatters and tears the atmosphere, terrifying you with the crash of its thunder, but it is also the life-giving agent which sends from heaven to earth, with the light and the heat, the magic of colors and the breath of life. It is that which makes your heart beat in the palpitation of the outside world, it is that which has the power to transmit to your soul the enchantment of a look and the grace of a smile."

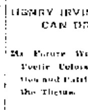
Fate of Bicycle Swindlers.

The police of Harlem think they have unearthed a swindle by which some shrewd crooks in New York have managed to get money from people in other towns. An advertisement appeared in a Boston paper recently in which George Goodwin of 15 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, New York, offered two bicycles for sale for $125. John Mooney of Boston answered the advertisement and received a reply from Rev. George Goodwin, in which the writer said the bicycles had been given to him and his wife by the congregation. He wanted to sell the bicycles quietly. To pay the costs of transportation Mr. Mooney was asked to send $5, and the rest could be paid on the arrival of the bicycles in Boston. Mr. Mooney sent the money, but never heard from "Rev." Mr. Goodwin. He then sent the letter he had received from Goodwin to his brother, C. W. Mooney of New York, asking him to call on Mr. Goodwin. Mr. Mooney found that Goodwin's address was a secondhand book store. A young woman, the proprietor said, always called for Mr. Goodwin's mail. The police were notified and two detectives watched the young woman who came to the book store Sunday last and received three letters for Mr. Goodwin. She was locked up, but refused to say anything about herself or Mr. Goodwin. She was remanded in the Harlem court for examination.

PLAYS AND HISTORY.

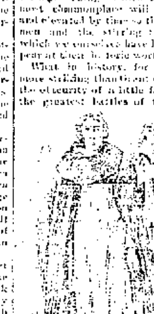
HENRY IRVING THINKS AMERICAN DRAMA SECURE.

Its Future Will Be Aglow With the Poetic Colors Supplied by Imagination and Patriotic Feeling—Our Heroes the Theme.



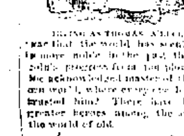
I HAVE OFTEN been asked my opinion regarding the future of the American drama. This can only be to any one at present a matter of speculation, but I am quite sure that it will be a great one. The drama of young England was told by Shakespeare some hundreds of years after the events, and the drama of young America will also be told in some familiar fashion when some great author's pen arises who will only tell it. The people of this country and the great events in their history during the past century will be eminently suitable for dramatic treatment when the effect of time has put them in proper historical perspective. They will stand out nobly against the background of the past, outlined in force and aglow with the poetic color supplied by imagination and patriotic feeling. Things which are to us almost commonplace will be softened and elevated by time so that the great men and the stirring times among which we ourselves have lived will appear at their historic worth.

What in history, for instance, is more striking than Grant coming from the obscurity of a little farm to fight the greatest battles of the greatest



IRVING AS THOMAS A'BECKET.

war that the world has seen? What is more noble in the past than Lincoln's progress from the plow tail to the acknowledged master of the western world, where every one loved and trusted him? There have been no greater heroes among the stories of the world of old.



WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Wyoming Claims That It Has Saved the State from Poverty.

As you reprinted from the Omaha Bee an unfounded series of assertions claiming that woman suffrage has been a failure in that state, will you, as an act of justice, reprint the concurrent resolution which was passed in the Wyoming house of representatives just before the close of the last session? asks Lillian Devereux Blake of the New York Sun.

"Concurrent resolution—Be it resolved by the second legislature of the state of Wyoming, That the possession and exercise of suffrage by the women in Wyoming for the past quarter of a century has wrought no harm and has done great good in many ways; that it has largely aided in banishing crime, pauperism and vice from this state, and that without any violent or oppressive legislation; that it has secured peaceful and orderly elections, good government and a remarkable degree of civilization and public order; and we point with pride to the facts that after nearly twenty-five years of woman suffrage not one county in Wyoming has a poorhouse, that our jails are almost empty and crime, except that committed by strangers in the state, almost unknown; and as the result of experience we urge every civilized community on earth to enfranchise its women without delay.

"Resolved, That an authenticated copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the governor of the state to the legislature of every state and territory in this country, and to every legislative body in the world; and that we request the press throughout the civilized world to call the attention of their readers to these resolutions."

Eighty-five per cent of New England farms are cultivated by their owners and three-quarters of such farmers are wholly free of mortgage indebtedness.

Electricity is gaining a strong foothold in Japan. Telephone exchanges have been started in several of the principal cities and there is a project of constructing an electric railway in Tokio.

A [illegible] Case.

[illegible]

In Paris in 1893 21,000 horses were eaten by the people. In the United States in 1893 twice that many horses ate their heads off. How much better the Paris plan is!

ATHLETES AT WORK.

PRACTICING FOR THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CONTESTS.

How the Men of Muscle Get Into Condition for the Manly Games of Amateur Sport—The Running and Splashing.

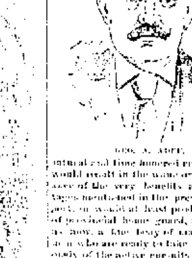
AS a "humble worker in the vineyard of college athletics," I venture to express an opinion on the changes recommended by the distinguished president of Harvard University in the regulation of college sports there. In his recital of the advantages and benefits of college athletics he has paid them as beautiful a tribute as they ever received. (See report.) This should have great weight with intelligent and reasonable men generally.

Now, these benefits and advantages seem to me to be the direct result of the intercollegiate contest system. The great games, the race, the emulation and competition for the positions on the university and freshman crews and teams serve to keep alive and disseminate throughout the student community the habit of and desire for manly exercise.

They also stir the blood and build up of every scholar [illegible] the same result. It is an indisputable fact, however, that there are too many contests with too many different colleges.

Would it not be wiser to restrict the number of annual contests than to hold them on alternate years or at intermittent periods? But the suggested abolition of intercollegiate sports, should the president's recommendation be tried and found unsuccessful, would meet with no sympathy elsewhere in the college world.

To substitute interclass and interclub contests, confined to the ranks of each college, with no intercollegiate competition with other colleges where



GEO. A. ADEE.

natural and time honored rivalries lie, would result in the same entire suppression of the very benefits and advantages mentioned in the president's report, or would at least produce a sort of provincial home guard, instead of, as now, a fine body of manly young men who are ready to take hold vigorously of the active pursuits of life, and work with trained courage, skill, discipline, determination and concentration of purpose, and who are improving the physical standard of the American race.

Who can say truly that this is not a fit preparation for the battle of life which every young man who amounts to anything has to fight with brain and brawn, or that it has not benefited his brain as well as his body, habits and morals?

By giving up a few other pleasures and recreations, the student can easily find time for study and athletics, too, for the proper and simultaneous development of the growing mind and body at school and college.

After that a young man can drop intercollegiate contests, take to his life's work or his special professional preparation for it, and leave the coveted team positions to the growing youths who need them, and for whom they are intended.

Within the last few years the amount of work done by the candidates for college athletic teams has greatly increased and many men are now in training almost all the year. The beginning of the competition always comes, with the exception of football, indoors. The baseball men commence in the cage, the oarsmen in the rowing room and the tank and the runners and jumpers in the gymnasium. It is this part of the athlete's life which is illustrated.

The rowing tank and baseball cage at Harvard are in the Carey athletic building, which is situated just across Holmes field from the gymnasium

PRELIMINARY EXERCISE.

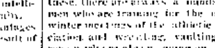
proper. After spending the first few weeks of the season on the rowing machines, which are in the gymnasium, the candidates go into the tank. There they are closely watched, and the most promising ones only are afterward taken on the water. For many weeks Capt. Davis of the Harvard university crew has had his men in the imitation boat, which is rigged up in the rowing tank, and has got on so well with them that five or six of the places in the shell are filled for the rest of the year.

The winter practice of the candidates for the track and field athletic teams is of a much more general nature than that followed by men trying for the other organizations. The runners and jumpers do a good deal of work with the chestweights, dumbbells, and similar apparatus. The great trouble in years gone by was to give the men a chance to run. In the gymnasium there is a track, but it is so short that a runner would become dizzy before he could cover a mile, and a couple of years ago Mr. Lathrop, the instructor in athletics, had built a small and a cross board track. This was placed just outside the gymnasium and has been cleared from snow, so that the candidates have been able to run out of doors all winter. The team has grown, and during the winter just past a wide track, a sixth of a mile long, was built. It extends from the law school on one end to the extreme point of the physical laboratory on the other. On this, sprinters, middle and long-distance runners and hurdlers have been able to get regular practice.

The interior of the Hemenway gymnasium on a winter or early spring afternoon is a very busy place. The athletic team this year has between three and four hundred candidates for Mr. Lathrop encourages every man in the university to try for a place. All these men are carried along until the spring is well advanced, and, whether they get on the team or not, they certainly get valuable exercise. They are divided into three classes,

[illegible] HOW TO START.

one of which meets in the morning and two in the afternoon. Besides these, there are always a number of men who are training for the indoor winter meetings of the athletic association and wrestling, vaulting and rope work are always going on.



COMING WHEELING EVENTS.

May 5—Rome Cyclers' annual race meeting, Rome, N. Y.

May 30—Utica Cycling club annual race meeting, Utica, N. Y.

May 30—Associated Cycling club of Boston, annual race meeting, Waltham, Mass.

May 30—Bay State Cycle club annual race meeting, Worcester, Mass.

May 30—Bay City Wheelmen annual race meeting, Worcester, Mass.

June 16—Elizabeth Athletic Club Cyclers' annual race meet, Elizabeth, N. J.

June 23—Kings County Wheelmen annual race meeting, Brooklyn, N. Y.

July 4—Tourist Cycle club annual race meeting, Paterson, N. J.

July 4—Watertown Cyclers' annual race meeting, Watertown, N. Y.

July 4—South Orange (N. J.) Field club annual race meeting.

July 4—Malden Bicycle club annual race meeting, Waltham, Mass.

July 4—Acme Athletic club annual race meeting, Oakland, Cal.

July 4—Oakland Wheelmen annual race meeting, Stockton, Cal.

July 7—Freeport Wheelmen annual race meeting, New York.

Aug. [illegible]—The American Wheelmen's [illegible] good road tournament, New York.

Aug. 31, Sept. 1—Denver (Col.) Cycling club annual race meeting.

Sept. 3—New Jersey Athletic club annual race meeting, Bergen Point, N. J.

Sept. 10—Garden City Cyclers' annual race meeting, San Jose, Cal.

Sept. 12-14—Springfield (Mass.) Bicycle club annual tournament, Hampden Park.

Oct. 5—Olympic club wheelmen annual race meeting, San Francisco, Cal.

ATHLETIC.

The annual race for the national cross country championship of England came off on March 3 at Blackpool. Eight clubs were represented by teams, the field numbering eighty-three runners. The start and finish of the race took place at the Blackpool Athletic club grounds, where nearly 2,000 spectators were gathered. The weather was fine and the course generally good. The event was won by the Salford Harriers, whose score was 64 points.

The annual football match between the picked teams of England and Ireland came off at Belfast recently, the result being a tie, two goals each, the game thus resulting in a draw. Of the thirteen matches that have been annually contested, twelve stand to the credit of the English players.

CRICKET.

The Philadelphia clubs are divided on the question of organizing a central committee, that should have charge of all international games.

John E. Hall, the secretary of the Canadian association, was elected treasurer of the Toronto club at its annual meeting on March 13.

The Camden club of New York has been reorganized under the name of the Wolumbia club. J. L. Evans, 67 East Ninety-fifth street, is the secretary.

THE TURF.

Mascot, 2:04, weighs 1,000 lbs., and has been jogged barefooted at the Buffalo covered track for the last three months.

No other business so largely speculative has held its own as well as the trotting horse industry during these hard times.

The Pacific Coast Trotting Horse Breeders' Association has received 715 entries for its 1894 meeting, an average of 23 to a class.

The inhuman and careless manner that railroads are allowed to handle and knock about valuable horses in shipping is at times nothing short of criminal.

Says a successful Vermont handler of horses: "I only call a team matched that will road from ten to fifteen miles an hour and not pull a pound or break a trot."

A Quarter Century Test.

For a quarter of a century Dr. King's New Discovery has been tested, and the millions who have received benefit from its use testify to its wonderful curative power in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. A remedy that has stood the test so long and that has given so universal satisfaction is no experiment. Each bottle is positively guaranteed to give relief, or the money will be refunded. It is admitted to be the most reliable for Coughs and Colds. Trial bottles Free at Dreier & Bro.'s drug store. Large size 50c and $1.00.

It May Do as Much For You.

Mr. Fred Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so called Kidney cures, but without any good result. About a year ago he began to use Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to the cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c for large bottle. At Dreier & Bro. drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

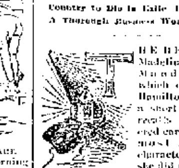
The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Dreier & Bro.

MADAM MANDELBAUM

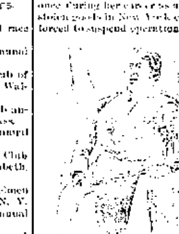
CHECKERED CAREER OF A REMARKABLE CHARACTER.

ELUDED THE POLICE FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Finally Betrayed by Those Whom She Had Befriended, She Slipped the Country to Die in Exile in Canada—A Thorough Business Woman.



THE DEATH OF Madeline or Mother Mandelbaum, which occurred in Hamilton, Canada, a short time ago, recalls the checkered career of this most remarkable character. That she did not die outside of a penal institution is due to her shrewdness in giving the slip to the New York detectives while out under large bail bonds. She afterward turned up in Canada and there she resided in exile up to the time of her death. Previous to her arrest in 1884 she had managed to elude the dragnet for a quarter of a century. This fact shows that she was superior to the average criminal. Not once during her career as a receiver of stolen goods in New York city was she forced to suspend operations for a day.

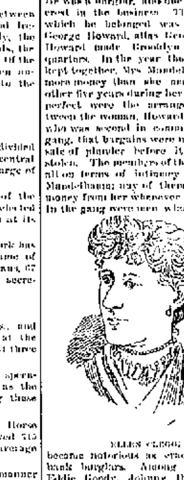


MOTHER MANDELBAUM.

Her illegal business went on as smoothly as the legitimate dry goods trade which she conducted as a blind. Cool and collected at all times, she was a thorough business woman, and at driving a bargain had few equals. The men she dealt with were thieves and criminals, fugitives from justice who were completely at her mercy, but that fact never deterred them from standing out for their price, as they felt that they were as safe with Mrs. Mandelbaum as if they had never revealed their secrets to her. Her chief advantage came from the fact that the men who came to her with their plunder were anxious to get rid of it.

Bank burglars, shoplifters, sneaks and pickpockets used to hang around her place. There was a magnetism about her which crooks seemed unable to resist. Although hard at a bargain and rarely giving more than 25 per cent of the value of an article, Mrs. Mandelbaum went on many bail bonds, advanced money for the employment of counsel, and exercised all of her influence, which was considerable, to get her customers out of scrapes.

One of Mrs. Mandelbaum's greatest friends was Michael Kurtz, who was known to the police as "Sheeny" Mike. He was a burglar, and one of the cleverest in the business. The gang to which he belonged was headed by George Howard, alias George Leslie. Howard made Brooklyn his headquarters. In the year that his gang kept together, Mrs. Mandelbaum made more money than she made in any other five years during her career. So perfect were the arrangements between the woman, Howard and Kurtz, who was second in command of the gang, that bargains were made for the sale of plunder before it had been stolen. The members of the gang were all on terms of intimacy with Mrs. Mandelbaum; any of them could get money from her whenever he wished. In the gang were men who afterward



ELLEN CLEGG.

became notorious as cracksmen and bank burglars. Among them were Eddie Goody, Johnny Dobbs, Billy Porter, Jim Brady, Johnny Irving, Johnny Green, Jack Wilson, alias Dutch Chris, Mysterious Jimmy Wilmont, Big Frank McCoy, Peter Emerson, alias Banjo Pete, George Mason and Joe Dollard.

Gradually the gang was broken up by the police, but among the last to get captured was Mrs. Mandelbaum's pet, Kurtz. He finally broke into the silk house of Scott & Co., in Boston, and, finding that he was suspected, fled to Baltimore. There he got some money—the police insisted at the time that it was Mother Mandelbaum who sent it to him—and was preparing to fly when he was arrested. In March, 1877, he was convicted and sentenced to state prison for twelve years. While in jail he made himself sick, the police say, by drinking soap and water, and by swallowing some preparation which caused him to break out. Physicians who examined him said he was wasting away on account of his confinement, and on Oct. 19, 1880, he was pardoned by Gov. Butler. When Kurtz knew that he had a chance of being pardoned he sought to help his case along by sending word to Mr. Scott that he had sold Mrs. Mandelbaum all the stolen silk. Scott immediately began a suit against Mother Mandelbaum for $7,000, the value of the silk stolen by Kurtz. He got a judgment and succeeded in collecting it. This was the beginning of the end for Mrs. Mandelbaum. She was disgusted with Kurtz for his treatment of her, the result being that after that she absolutely refused to help many crooks who before had only to ask for money. It was her determination to cease befriending criminals that brought about her final arrest.

There were two women, both notorious shoplifters and pickpockets, who made regular trips between the big dry goods stores and Mrs. Mandelbaum's fence. The women were Ellen Clegg, who had half a dozen aliases, and Mary Holbrook, who married three times, each time a crook with whom she worked. These two women worked exclusively for Mother Mandelbaum, and she paid them well. On March 3, 1884, the Holbrook woman was caught stealing a pocketbook. She was tried, convicted, and sentenced to five years on Blackwell's Island. Just previous to her arrest the woman had had a row over some stolen property with Mrs. Mandelbaum, who had told her never to come near her again. When she found herself under arrest the Holbrook woman sent to Mother Mandelbaum and asked her to bail her out and employ counsel for her. This Mrs. Mandelbaum refused to do. She even refused to supply the woman with money enough to buy food outside of that furnished by the prison caterer. Thereupon Mary Holbrook sent for District Attorney Olney and accused Mrs. Mandelbaum of conducting a fence. It was on information furnished by her that the indictment was secured. The Pinkerton detective was guided in his efforts to get evidence against Mother Mandelbaum by suggestions from the Holbrook woman. In reward for her services Gov. Cleveland pardoned Mary Holbrook on Jan. 5, 1885.

Many stories are told of Mrs. Mandelbaum's shrewdness in business. A crook known as Red Wiggins came to New York from San Francisco with $9,000 worth of silk, the fruits of a robbery. He could not sell his plunder west, and, having heard of Mrs. Mandelbaum, brought it to New York. Two days after his arrival he offered the silk to Mrs. Mandelbaum for $5,000. She laughed at him and offered $2,500. He refused to sell at that price and left the woman, swearing that he would throw the stuff into the river before he would let her have it. Two days

MARY HOLBROOK.

later he called on Mrs. Mandelbaum and offered the silk for $4,000. She refused to listen and he then came down to $3,000. She still refused and he went away. The next day he rushed into the woman's place pale as death and gasped:

"I'll let the silk go at your price. Give me $2,500 as quickly as you can. I'm going to get out of this."

"Why, what's the matter?" inquired Mrs. Mandelbaum.

"Matter?" cried Wiggins. "Why, two officers from California are here after me. Do I get the money or not?"

"Well," said the woman, "on second thoughts it seems to me that the silk can not be worth more than $1,500."

"Fifteen hundred dollars!" gasped the crook. "Why—"

"Does that go or not?" said Mrs. Mandelbaum.

"It's got to," replied the crook. That night he got $1,500 from the woman and turned over to her $9,000 worth of silk.

Another story told of Mrs. Mandelbaum was a fight she once had with a crook named Haley. Haley was known as "The General." He had many dealings with Mrs. Mandelbaum, but there was no love lost between the pair.

One night Haley was trying to make a bargain with her. He offered to sell her $1,500 worth of blankets, which were afterward found to have been stolen from Hearn's store, for $600. She offered $400, saying it was dangerous stuff to handle. When Haley refused to sell at that price she bade him good night. The crook got up and started for the door. When he reached it he turned around and said, "I'll fix you some day." Then, overcome with rage, he made a spring for the woman's throat. Mrs. Mandelbaum was sturdy and well able to take care of herself. In a minute she had Haley on the floor begging for mercy. She took a pistol and a knife from him before she let him up. She then called her son, who pitched Haley out of the house. A week later Haley apologized and let Mrs. Mandelbaum have the blankets at her own figure.

The Puzzle Solved.

Perhaps no local disease has puzzled and baffled the medical profession more than nasal catarrh. While not immediately fatal, it is among the most nauseous and disgusting ills the flesh is heir to, and the records show very few or no cases of radical cure of chronic catarrh by any of the many modes of treatment until the introduction of Ely's Cream Balm a few years ago. The success of this preparation has been most gratifying and surprising. No druggist is without it.

A BAD SCALP DISEASE

Scaly Eruptions on Head. Bleeding When Hair Was Combed. Physicians Tried. No Success. Cured by Cuticura.

Our little daughter of four years was troubled with a disease of the scalp. It looked at first like a heavy dandruff which we undertook to comb off, but found that these lumps would start bleeding. We applied to different physicians without success, until at last tried the Cuticura Remedies, and by using your Cuticura with Cuticura Soap, the scaly raised eruption entirely disappeared after three applications, and had no more trouble with it for a year, when it showed up again. We applied it as before, after which it has never given us any more trouble. Are well pleased with the success we had with the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and would cheerfully recommend them in similar cases.

EDWARD BRANCH, Plantsville, Conn.

ITCHING AND BURNING

I have been troubled with Eczema for years, had the best medical help in Boston, and all failed to give me relief from that intense itching and burning. The first application of Cuticura gave me immediate relief, and at the end of a week the sores were well.

MARIETTA DURGIN, 39 Tremont Street, Chelsea, Mass.

CUTICURA WORKS WONDERS

CUTICURA REMEDIES cleanse the system by external and internal medication of every eruption, impurity and disease, and constitute the most effective treatment of modern times.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by Cuticura Soap.

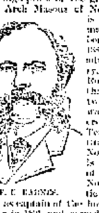
ACHING SIDES AND BACK, Hip, Kidney, and uterine pains and weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, the first and only pain-killing plaster.

SECRET SOCIETIES

MASONIC.

Frederick E. Barnes, Grand High Priest of New York—Fraternal Chips.

Bro. Frederick E. Barnes recently elected grand high priest of the grand chapter of Royal Arch Masons of New York state, is still a young man, having been born in 1848. In 1881 he made his advent in Masonry. He became a Royal Arch Mason that year, and two years later he was dubbed and created a Knight Templar in Palestine commandery, No. 18. Bro. Barnes is also a member of Mecca temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He served as captain of the host in the grand chapter in 1890 and served two terms as deputy. Bro. Barnes is a veteran of the war and a member of Lafayette post, No. 140, G. A. R.



F. E. BARNES.

Polar Star lodge, No. 1, of New Orleans recently celebrated its centennial.

The grand lodge library of Iowa has recently acquired the very valuable Bailey or Tank Rev collection of curios, estimated to be worth $20,000. The collection consists of idols of all kinds, some of them thousands of years old, ivory carvings, choice specimens of pottery, royal costumes, marvelous embroidery, household articles, coins, etc.

A novel step in Masonry in Minnesota and clearly every other state concerned has been taken by the Scottish Rite Masons of Duluth. They have taken two ladies into the order by the rite of adoption, which is recognized by the ritual, but has seldom been exercised in this country.

There are over 500 Masons belonging to 12 lodges in Prince Edward Island.

The Masonic temple at Washington was injured by fire recently.

In every extensive government or society we find that the wheels are moved by a few, while the many are [illegible] and sustain the motion.

The general grand council of royal and select masters will convene at Topeka July 16. M. P. [illegible] of Columbus, O., is grand master.

New Mexico has 16 lodges and between 700 and 800 members. It should have fewer lodges and more members in each or largely increase its membership roll.

The Scottish Rite, fourteenth to thirty-second degree, was celebrated and conferred recently at Cincinnati under the new place of the Ohio grand consistory.

A Masonic library was recently presented to Gordon lodge, No. [illegible], Harley, England, by Bro. James Charlesworth, past master. A fact formal inauguration ceremony was performed.

The cost of the kitchen range and apparatus of the New York home aggregate $1,170. It is indeed a model kitchen.

Bro. William J. Duncan, grand librarian of the state of New York, is a man of rare attainments and a learned and prolific writer on Masonic subjects.

The largest lodge in Canada has over 250 members and is located in Hamilton.

UNITED WORKMEN.

Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey—Chips From the Bench.

At the third annual session of the New Jersey grand lodge, held at Trenton, officers were elected as follows: Grand master workman, W. E. Haverstick, Rahway; grand treasurer, James E. Moon, Phillipsburg; grand overseer, William F. March, Elizabeth; grand recorder, J. H. Lippincott, Camden; grand receiver, Goldson Trot, Camden.

New York had 470 deaths for the year, an increase of 12 over 1892.

The charter fee was reduced from $50 to $15 by the grand lodge of Michigan.

New England has a total of 237 lodges and 27,462 members.

Kansas reports an increase of 2,100 members for 1893.

Bro. E. H. Wheeler of Colony is grand master workman of Kansas.

The board of Michigan grand lodge officers having jewels is $100.

Michigan has reduced the fee to be paid by a member whose beneficiary certificate has been annulled, when reinstated, from $7 to $2.

ODD FELLOWS.

The Grand Sire's Anniversary Proclamation—Rebekah Degree Notes.

Grand Sire Campbell has issued the following proclamation: "In accordance with custom and in pursuance of the resolution of the sovereign grand lodge today, I, Clarence T. Campbell, grand sire, by virtue of authority vested in me, do hereby enjoin upon all grand and subordinate bodies under the jurisdiction of the order to take appropriate action for the due commemoration of the 26th day of April, 1894, the seventy-fifth anniversary of our order, by suitable exercises in observance of the day and by public thanksgiving to Almighty God for his manifold mercies to us, individually and collectively."

All questions from cantons, officers and chevaliers must be submitted to the department commander, and he may at his discretion decide the same or refer them to the commander in chief.

All decisions of the department commander are binding upon the command unless and until reversed by the commander in chief on appeal.

Theodore A. Ross of Baltimore is adjutant general of the Patriarchs Militant.

Iowa seems to be the great Rebekah state this year. There have been instituted 55 lodges of the degree since Jan. 1, 1893, and the subordinate branch has been largely profited thereby.

There is nothing looks worse than to see a book handed around from one sister to another to read from. It has a careless and indifferent look upon the part of the officers.

Since the grand lodge of New York held its annual session in August, dispensations have been granted by the standing committee for 11 new lodges and charters to 10 Rebekah lodges.

There is a strong desire to see the Rebekah lodges succeed, and they never will succeed until the sisters are masters of the work.

The sixth annual convention of Rebekah lodges of the state of New York will be held at Albany on Tuesday, May 15, at 10 a. m., at Bleecker hall, Broadway.

The grand lodge of Arkansas voted $500 to the president of the Rebekah state convention for railroad fare for one year.

The Rebekah branch of the order in Massachusetts last year increased in membership 1,881, the total membership of the 1[illegible]2 lodges being 20,706. The receipts for the year were $40,521.56; paid for relief, $15,[illegible].70.

In the Rebekah branch there were, Jan. 1, 180,920 members, an increase in one year of 20,815, averaging three every hour in 1893.

The relief paid by Rebekah lodges in 1893 amounted to $82,655, or nearly [illegible] a day.

Concordia Rebekah lodge of New York reports its assets as aggregating $3,327.57. This is a glorious showing for a Rebekah lodge.

Vermont claims the honor of originating the Rebekah "beautiful work."

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Order Will Be Honored In Washington—Conventional Chats.

The following extract from the order of General Carnahan to the uniform rank tells of honors in store for the order: "Never before in the history of the order have you had the honor of being reviewed by the president of the United States, nor has any other organization of a similar character had the honor of being inspected and reviewed by the general commanding the United States army, as you will be in August next. These honors and many others that you will receive should certainly stir every officer and Sir Knight to put forth special efforts to reach Washington and take part with his brothers in arms to make the encampment, the parade and the inspection and review a grand success.

The time for holding the Massachusetts grand lodge session has been changed to the fourth Wednesday in May.

The grand lodge of New Jersey at its recent session in Trenton appropriated $280 for prizes for the uniform rank, to be competed for by the divisions of the first brigade on the second field day.

Membership of Rhode Island according to rank: past grand chancellors, 17; past chancellors, 2[illegible]6; knights, 3,361; esquires, 1[illegible]; pages, 38; total, 3,724.

The Pythian Sisters is a powerful auxiliary to Pythianism, similar to the Daughters of Rebecca of Odd Fellowship and the Eastern Star of Masonry.

The indications are that Missouri will be well represented at Washington.

Connecticut announces that she will send 1,000 swords of the uniform rank to the national encampment.

RED MEN.

Steady Growth In the New Jersey Reservation—Short Talks.

The great chiefs of the great council of the United States were at the recent council fire of the great council of New Jersey, as were also the great chiefs of Pennsylvania. Over 300 members were in attendance, and the report of Great Chief of Records Stevens shows an increase of over 1,000 members in the reservation for the past great sun.

Past Great Sachem Green of New York is a candidate for great junior sagamore of the great council of the United States.

Rev. R. K. Stevenson, well known in the order as the representative of Maryland to the great council of the United States, has been raised to the chieftaincy of great sachem of Maryland.

Past Great Sachem William Provin has been appointed postmaster of Westfield, Mass.

It seems probable that a state parade of the tribes and members of the Massachusetts reservation will be held in Lynn next September.

Knights and Ladies of Honor.

Of the 192 deaths on the March assessment, 4 were by accident, 6 by suicide, 5 by consumption, 11 by grip and 14 by pneumonia. Massachusetts had 4, Texas 7, Illinois 15 and New York 23.

There were 1,044 deaths in 1893, the benefits amounting to $1,780,833, showing a net liability Jan. 15, 1894, of $111,867.

During December Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts, California, Tennessee, Indiana, Arkansas and Iowa made net gains, and Kentucky, New York, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Texas, Pennsylvania and Illinois showed net losses.

Modern Woodmen of America.

The prohibited occupations include railway brakemen, railway engineers, railway firemen and switchmen, miners, employees in gunpowder factories, wholesalers and manufacturers of liquors, saloon keepers, bartenders, [illegible] makers, sailors on the lakes or seas, [illegible] grinders and brass workers, professional baseball players, professional firemen and soldiers in the regular army.

Camp No. 120, Omaha, has 637 members.

According to the report of Chairman Pierce Humphrey of the auditing committee, after an investigation of the books and vouchers of the head clerk and head banker and the financial transactions of the board of directors, the treasury fund at this time contains a balance of $29,251 and the general fund $61,775.

Royal Arcanum.

Two assessments have been called by the supreme treasurer—No. 102, called March 1 and due 30 days from date, and No. 103, dated March 15 and due one month from date of call.

The eleventh annual session of the grand council of Missouri, held at St. Louis, elected the following officers: Grand regent, P. R. Flitcraft; grand vice regent, Jere Biddleman; grand orator, Louis A. Steber; past grand regent, Carl Moller; grand secretary, Charles H. Cox; grand treasurer, A. S. Robinson, Jr., all of St. Louis; grand chaplain, Frank H. Calcott of Kansas City. The next session of the grand council will be held on the third Tuesday in February, 1895.

Patriotic Order Sons of America.

During the year just closed 6,675 new members were initiated into the order in Pennsylvania; 590 were admitted to membership by card, and 312 were reinstated. The total membership in the state is 47,860, and $105,651.31 was expended in the payment of sick and funeral benefits. The total receipts during the year were $318,437.16; total expenses, $222,392.61; the amount of cash in the treasuries of subordinate camps, $120,543.31; invested in real estate, bonds, etc., $169,066.29; value of paraphernalia, $32,915.14; total valuation, $392,975.57.

Order of the World.

The Order of the World began work about one year ago and already has 7,500 members scattered through New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and other states. Over $240,000 have been distributed in sick and disability benefits. An emergency fund of $30,000 has been accumulated and is continually growing larger.

Paris Police Methods.

When a prisoner resists Paris police, they take off one of his shoes and compel him to walk like "my son John." He is so hampered usually by this treatment that there is no further trouble. If this is not enough, they cut his trousers buttons and force him to use his free hand to hold on his garments.

Married Her Preserver.

The wedding of Colin P. Hardy and Miss Eva Maud Byers at Ellenville, N. Y., recently was the result of a peculiar romance. Hardy had twice saved the life of Miss Byers within the past year, and her hand in marriage was his reward.

Nerve Tonic — Blood Builder

Send for descriptive pamphlet.

50c. per box. 6 for $2.50.

Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Schenectady, N.Y. and Brockville, Ont.

ELY'S Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. TRY THE CURE.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price, 50 cents, at druggists; by mail, registered, 60c. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

SANTAL-MIDY

These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. (MIDY)

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FRED SEMOTAN,
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Schmitz Block, Fort Wayne, Ind.
Prices Reasonable and All Work Guaranteed.

CARPET AND RUG FACTORY.

THE CHICAGO CARPET AND RUG FACTORY.
Weaves to Order Rugs from Old and New Carpet Remnants, from Rugs.
Portiers from Silk Pieces; also, Rag Carpet.
CHRISTIAN FOX,
Corner Wells and Superior Streets.

DYE WORKS.

THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN the city for—
Dying, Cleaning Alterations and Repairing.
The only place in the country where gloss can be taken from clothing.
GUST SCHUBERT,
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BRANCH OFFICE,
249 Calhoun Street.

MANDOLIN TEACHER.

CHAS. C. ALEXANDER,
TEACHER OF MANDOLIN.
54 East Washington Street.

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ROBT. F. LIPES, M. D.
Practice limited to diseases of the Skin and Genito-Urinary System. Office, rooms 22-23 Pixley-Long Block. Hours—9-12 a. m., 1-4 p. m., 7-8 p. m.

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EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT ONLY
No. 52, 53, 54 Pixley-Long Block. Telephone 423. Hours, 9-12 a. m.; 2-4 p. m.

G. W. BOWEN, M. D.,
Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office hours for consultation, from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Sundays, 9 to 12. Office No. 12 West Main street, Fort Wayne, Ind. Special attention paid to chronic diseases.

DR. S. E. HAVICE.
Diseases of the Nose and Throat. Office Hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., 6:30 to 8 p. m. Office, No. 42 W. Berry St. Phone, No. 65.

DR. B. G. CARD—To ladies suffering from ailments peculiar to their sex, may consult me free of charge at my office, 18 West Wayne street. Telephone 240.

DR. JOHN SEATON—
EYE AND EAR.
Office at Dreier Bros.' Drug store.

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GROSS & PELLENS,
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M. J. HOFFMAN.
Real Estate, Insurance and Loans.
—WITH—
D. C. Fisher, 32 East Berry street.
Accountant and Notary Public.

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RESURRECTION DAY.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage's Eastertide Discourse.

What Will the Day of Resurrection Do for the Cemeteries?—The Last Mystery of the Resurrection Made Plain.

Eastertide was productive of the following sermon by Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage in the Brooklyn tabernacle. His subject was: "Easter in Greenwood," and the text:

And the field of Ephron, which was in Machpelah, which was before Mamre, the field and the cave which was therein, and all the trees that were in the field, that were in all the borders round about, were made sure unto Abraham.—Genesis xxiii., 17, 18.

Here is the first cemetery ever laid out. Machpelah was its name. It was an arborescent beauty, where the wound of death was bandaged with foliage. Abraham, a rich man, not being able to bribe the king of terrors, proposes here, as far as possible, to cover up the ravages. He had no doubt previously noticed this region, and now that Sarah, his wife, had died—that remarkable person who, at ninety years of age, had born to her the son Isaac, and who now, after she had reached one hundred and twenty-seven years, had expired—Abraham is negotiating for a family plot for her last slumber. Ephron owned this real estate, and after, in much sympathy for Abraham, refusing to take anything for it, now sticks on a big price—four hundred shekels of silver. The cemetery lot is paid for, and the transfer made, in the presence of witnesses in a public place, for there were no deeds and no halls of record in those early times. Then in a cavern of limestone rock Abraham put Sarah, and a few years after himself followed, and then Isaac and Rebekah, and then Jacob and Leah. Embowered, picturesque and memorable Machpelah! That "God's acre" dedicated by Abraham has been the mother of innumerable mortuary observances. The necropolis of every civilized land has vied with its metropolis.

The most beautiful hills of Europe outside the great cities are covered with obelisk, and funeral vase, and arched gateways, and columns, and parterres in honor of the inhumated. The Appian Way of Rome was bordered by sepulchral commemorations. For this purpose Pisa has its arcades of marble sculptured into excellent bas reliefs and the features of dear faces that have vanished. Genoa has its terraces cut into tombs, and Constantinople covers with cypress the silent habitations, and Paris has its Pere la Chaise, on whose heights rest Balzac, and David, and Marshal Ney, and Cuvier, and La Place, and Moliere, and a mighty group of warriors, and painters, and musicians. In all foreign nations almost genius on all sides is expended in the work of interment, mummification and incineration.

Our own country consents to be second to none in respect to the lifeless body. Every city and town and neighborhood of any intelligence or virtue has, not many miles away, its sacred inclosure, where affection has engaged sculptor's chisel and florist's spade and artificer in metals. Our own city has shown its religion as well as its art, in the manner in which it holds the memory of those who have passed forever away, by its Cypress Hills, and its Evergreens, and its Calvary, and Holy Cross cemeteries. All the world knows of our Greenwood, with now about two hundred and seventy-five thousand inhabitants sleeping among the hills that overlook the sea, and by lakes, embosomed in an Eden of flowers, one American Westminster Abbey, an Acropolis of mortuary architecture, a Pantheon of mighty ones ascended, elegies in stone, Iliads in marble, whole generations in peace waiting for other generations to join them. No dormitory or breathless sleepers in all the world has so many mighty dead.

Among the preachers of the Gospel, Bethune and Thomas DeWitt, and Bishop Janes and Tyng, and Abeel, the missionary, and Beecher and Buddington, and McClintock and Inskip, and Bangs and Chapin, and Noah Schenck and Samuel Hanson Cox. Among musicians, the renowned Gottschalk and the holy Hastings. Among philanthropists, Peter Cooper and Isaac T. Hopper, and Lucretia Mott and Isabella Graham, and Henry Bergh, the apostle of mercy to the brute creation. Among the literati, the Carys, Alice and Phoebe; James K. Paulding and John G. Saxe. Among journalists, Bennett and Raymond and Greeley. Among scientists, Ormsby Mitchell, warrior as well as astronomer, and lovingly called by his soldiers "Old Stars." Prof. Proctor and the Drapers, splendid men, as I well know, one of them my teacher, the other my class-mate.

Among inventors, Elias Howe, who through the sewing machine, did more to alleviate the toils of womanhood than any man that ever lived, and Prof. Morse, who gave us magnetic telegraphy; the former doing his work with the needle, the latter with the thunderbolt. Among physicians and surgeons Joseph C. Hutchinson and Marion Sims and Dr. Valentine Mott, with the following epitaph which he ordered cut in honor of Christian religion: "My implicit faith and hope is in a merciful Redeemer, who is the resurrection and the life. Amen and amen." This is our American Machpelah, as sacred to us as the Machpelah in Canaan, of which Jacob uttered that pastoral poem in one verse: "There they buried Abraham and Sarah, his wife; there they buried Isaac and Rebekah, his wife, and there I buried Leah."

At this Easter service I ask and answer what may seem a novel question, but it will be found, before I get through, a practical and useful and tremendous question: What will resurrection day do for the cemeteries? First, I remark, it will be their supernal beautification. At certain seasons it is customary in all lands to strew flowers over the mounds of the departed. It may have been suggested by the fact that Christ's tomb was in a garden. And when I say garden I do not mean a garden of these latitudes. The late frosts of spring and the early frosts of autumn are so near each other that there are only a few months of flowers in the field. All the flowers we see today had to be petted and coaxed and put under shelter, or they would not have bloomed at all. They are the children of the conservatories. But at this season and through the most of the year the Holy Land is all ablush with floral opulence.

You find all the royal family of flowers there, some that you supposed indigenous to the far north, and others indigenous to the far south—the daisy and hyacinth, crocus and anemone, tulip and water lily, geranium and ranunculus, mignonette and sweet marjoram. In the college at Beyrout you may see Dr. Post's collection of about one thousand eight hundred kinds of Holy Land flowers; while among trees are the oaks of frozen climes, and the tamarisk of the tropics, walnut and willow, ivy and hawthorne, ash and elder, pine and sycamore. If such floral and botanical beauties are the wild growths of the field, think of what a garden must be in Palestine! And in such a garden Jesus Christ slept after, on the soldier's spear, His last drop of blood had coagulated. And then see how appropriate that all our cemeteries should be floralized and tree shaded. In June Greenwood is Brooklyn's garden.

"Well, then," you say, "how can you make out that resurrection day will beautify the cemeteries? Will it not leave them a plowed up ground? On that day there will be an earthquake, and will not this split the polished Aberdeen granite, as well as the plain slab that can afford but two words—'Our Mary,' or 'Our Charley'?" Well, I will tell you how resurrection day will beautify the cemeteries. It will be by bringing up the faces that were to us once, and in our memories are to us now, more beautiful than any calla lily, and the forms that are to us more graceful than any willow by the waters. Can you think of anything more beautiful than the reappearance of those from whom we have been parted? I do not care which way the tree falls in the blast of the judgment hurricane, or if the plowshare that day shall turn under the last rose leaf and the last chrysanthemum, if out of the broken sod shall come the bodies of our loved ones not damaged, but irradiated.

The idea of the resurrection gets easier to understand as I hear the phonograph unroll some voice that talked into it a year ago, just before our friend's decease. You touch the lever, and then come forth the very tones, the very song of the person that breathed into it once, but is now departed. If a man can do that, can not Almighty God, without half trying, return the voice of your departed? And if He can return the voice, why not the lips and the tongue and the throat that fashioned the voice? And if the lips and tongue and the throat, why not the brain that suggested the words? And if the brain, why not the nerves, of which the brain is the headquarters? And if He can return the nerves, why not the muscles, which are less ingenious? And if the muscles, why not the bones, that are less wonderful? And if the voice and the brain and the muscles and the bones, why not the entire body? If man can do the phonograph, God can do the resurrection.

Will it be the same body that in the last day shall be reanimated? Yes, but infinitely improved. Our bodies change every seven years, and yet, in one sense it is the same body. On my wrist and the second finger of my right hand there is a scar. I made that at twelve years of age, when, disgusted at the presence of two warts, I took a red hot iron and burned them off and burned them out. Since then my body has changed at least a half dozen times, but those scars prove it is the same body. We never lose our identity. If God can and does sometimes rebuild a man five, six, ten times, in this world, is it mysterious that He can rebuild him once more, and that in the resurrection? If He can do it ten times I think He can do it eleven times. Then look at the seventeen year locusts. For seventeen years gone, at the end of seventeen years they appear, and by rubbing the hind leg against the wing make that rattle at which all the husbandmen and vine-dressers tremble as the insectile host takes up the march of devastation. Resurrection every seventeen years, a wonderful fact!

Another consideration makes the idea of resurrection easier. God made Adam. He was not fashioned after any model. There had never been a human organism, and so there was nothing to copy. At the first attempt God made a perfect man. He made him out of the dust of the earth. If out of ordinary dust of the earth and without a model God could make a perfect man, surely out of the extraordinary dust of mortal body, and with millions of models, God can make each one of us a perfect being in the resurrection. Surely the last undertaking would not be greater than the first. See the gospel algebra: ordinary dust minus a model equals a perfect man; extraordinary dust and plus a model equals a resurrection body. Mysteries about it? Oh, yes! that is one reason why I believe it. It would not be much of a God who could do things only as far as I can understand. Mysteries? Oh, yes; but no more about the resurrection of you body than about its present existence.

I will explain to you the last mystery of the resurrection, and make it as plain to you as that two and two make four if you will tell me how your mind, which is entirely independent of your body, can act upon your body, so that at your will your eyes open, or your foot walks, or your hand is extended. So I find nothing in the Bible statement concerning the resurrection that staggers me for a moment. All doubts clear from my mind. I say that the cemeteries, however beautiful now, will be more beautiful when the bodies of our loved ones come up in the morning of the resurrection.

They will come in improved condition. They will come up rested. The most of them lay down at the last very tired. How often you have heard them say: "I am so tired!" The fact is it is a tired world. If I should go through this audience, and go around the world, I could not find a person in any style of life ignorant of the sensation of fatigue. I do not believe there are fifty persons in this audience who are not tired. Your head is tired, or your back is tired, or your foot is tired, or your brain is tired, or your nerves are tired. Long journeying, or business application, or bereavement, or sickness has put on you heavy weights. So the vast majority of those who went out of this world went out fatigued. About the poorest place to rest in is this world. Its atmosphere, its surroundings, and even its hilarities are exhausting. So God stops our earthly life, and mercifully closes the eyes, and more especially gives quiescence to the lung and heart that have not had ten minutes' rest from the first respiration and the first beat.

If a drummer boy were compelled in the army to beat his drum for twenty-four hours without stopping his officer would be court-martialed for cruelty. If the drummer boy should be compelled to beat his drum for a week without ceasing, day and night, he would die in attempting it. But under your vestment is a poor heart that began its drum beat for the march of life thirty, or forty, or sixty, or eighty years ago, and it has had no furlough by day or by night, and whether in conscious or comatose state it went right on, for if it had stopped seven seconds your life would have closed. And your heart will keep going until some time after your spirit has flown, for the auscultator says that after the last expiration of lung and the last throb of pulse, and after the spirit is released, the heart keeps on beating for a time. What a mercy, then, it is that the grave is the place where that wondrous machinery of ventricle and artery can halt!

Under the healthful chemistry of the soil all the wear and tear of nerve and muscle and bone will be subtracted and that bath of good fresh, clean soil will wash off the last ache, and then some of the same style of dust out of which the body of Adam was constructed may be infused into the resurrection body. How can the bodies of the human race, which have had no replenishment from the dust since the time of Adam in Paradise, get any recuperation from the storehouse from which he was constructed without our going back into the dust? That original, lifegiving material having been added to the body as it once was, and all the defects left behind, what a body will be the resurrection body! And will not hundreds of thousands of such appearing above the Gowanus Heights make Greenwood more beautiful than any June morning after a shower? The dust of the earth being the original material for the fashioning of the first human being, we have to go back to the same place to get a perfect body.

Factories are apt to be rough places, and those who toil in them have their garments grimy and their hands smutched. But who cares for that when they turn out for us beautiful musical instruments or exquisite upholstery? What though the grave is a rough place, it is a resurrection body manufactory, and from it shall come the radiant and resplendent forms of our friends on the brightest morning the world ever saw. You put into a factory cotton, and it comes out apparel. You put into a factory lumber and lead, and it comes out pianos and organs. And so into the factory of the grave, you put in pneumonias and consumptions, and they come out health. You put in groans, and they come out hallelujahs. For us, on the final day, the most attractive places will not be the parks, or the gardens, or the palaces, but the cemeteries.

We are not told in what season that day will come. If it should be in winter those who come up will be more lustrous than the snow that covered them. If in the autumn those who come up will be more gorgeous than the woods after the frosts had remodeled them. If in the spring, the bloom on which they tread will be dull compared with the rubicund of their cheeks. Oh, the perfect resurrection body! Almost everybody has some defective spot in his physical constitution; a dull ear, or a dim eye, or a rheumatic foot, or a neuralgic brow, or a twisted muscle, or a weak side, or an inflamed tonsil, or some point at which the east wind or a season of overwork assaults him. But the resurrection body shall be without one weak spot, and all that the doctors, and nurses, and apothecaries of earth will thereafter have to do will be to rest without interruption after the broken nights of their earthly existence. Not only will that day be the beautification of well kept cemeteries, but some of the graveyards that have been neglected and been the pasture ground for cattle and rooting places for swine will for the first time have attractiveness given them.

It was a shame that in that place ungrateful generations planted no trees, and twisted no garlands and sculptured no marble for their Christian ancestry, but on the day of which I speak the resurrection shall make the place of their feet glorious. From under the shadow of the church, where they slumbered among nettles and mullein stalks and thistles, and "date infant," they shall rise with a glory that shall flush the windows of the village church, and by the bell tower that used to call them to worship, and above the old spire beside which their prayers formerly ascended. What triumphal procession never did for a street, what an oratorio never did for an academy, what an orator never did for a brilliant auditory, what obelisk never did for a king, resurrection morn will do for all the cemeteries.

This Easter tells us that in Christ's resurrection our resurrection, if we are His, and the resurrection of all the pious dead, is assured, for He was "the first fruits of them that slept." Renan says He did not rise, but five hundred and eighty witnesses, sixty of them Christ's enemies, say He did rise, for they saw Him after He had risen. If He did not rise, how did sixty armed soldiers let Him get away. Surely sixty living soldiers ought to be able to keep one dead man! Blessed be God! He did get away. After His resurrection Mary Magdalene saw Him, Cleopas saw Him. Ten disciples in an upper room in Jerusalem saw Him. On a mountain the eleven saw Him. Five hundred at once saw Him. Prof. Ernest Renan, who did not see Him, will excuse us for taking the testimony of the five hundred and eighty who did see Him. Yes, yes! He got away. And that makes me sure our departed loved ones and we ourselves shall get away. Freed himself from the shackels of clod, He is not going to leave us and ours in the lurch.

There will be no door knob on the inside of our family sepulcher, for we can not come out of ourselves; but there is a door knob on the outside, and that Jesus shall lay hold of, and, opening, will say: "Good morning! You have slept long enough! Arise! Arise!" And then what a flutter of wings, and what flashing of rekindled eyes, and what glad some rushing across the family lot, with cries of "Father, is that you?" "Mother, is that you?" "My darling, is that you?" How you all have changed! The cough gone, the croup gone, the consumption gone, the paralysis gone, the weariness gone. Come, let us ascend together! The older ones first, the younger ones next! Quick now, get into line! The skyward procession has already started! Steer now by that embankment of cloud for the nearest gate!" And, as we ascend, on one side the earth gets smaller until it is no larger than a mountain, and smaller until it is no larger than a palace, and smaller until it is no larger than a ship, and smaller until it is no larger than a wheel, and smaller until it is no larger than a speck.

Farewell, dissolving earth! But on the other side, as we rise, Heaven at first appears no larger than your hand. And nearer it looks like a chariot, and nearer it looks like a throne, and nearer it looks like a star, and nearer it looks like a sun, and nearer it looks like a universe. Hail, scepters that shall always wave! Hail, anthems that shall always roll! Hail, companionships never again to part! That is what resurrection day will do for all the cemeteries and graveyards from the Machpelah that was opened by Father Abraham in Hebron to the Machpelah yesterday consecrated. And that makes Lady Huntington's immortal rhythm most appropriate:

When thou, my righteous Judge shall come
To take Thy ransomed people home,
Shall I among them stand?
Shall such a worthless worm as I,
Who sometimes am afraid to die,
Be found at Thy right hand?

Among Thy saints let me be found,
Whene'er th' archangel's trump shall sound,
To see Thy smiling face;
Then loudest of the throng I'll sing,
While heaven's resounding arches ring
With shouts of sovereign grace.

A Tribute to Christianity.

An undertaker, who is not a Christian, said the other day: "I have noticed that, as a rule, the less religion people have in their lives the more they desire to have in their funeral service." This is a tribute which the world pays to Christianity; a tribute for which, after all, we should be thankful.—United Presbyterian.

—There is plenty of employment for those who want to make others happy.

RELIGIOUS MATTERS.

LAID ASIDE.

My Master, at Thy call 'twas sweet
To follow Thee with eager feet,
And in the toiling furrow to take
The lowliest place for Thy dear sake;
To seek Thy lost ones far and cold,
And help them homeward to the fold.

But oh! 'tis hard to wait and pine,
To still this restless heart of mine;
To watch the conflict, and to be
No wrestler in the lists for Thee—
A broken vase flung aside,
The longing left, the strength denied.

Help me, O Master, to attain
Self-conquest in this keenest pain,
With folded hands to do Thy will
Uncomplaining, and trust Thee still—
To watch and wait till [illegible]
And patience triumphs into peace.

I was so eager in the fray,
So hopeful and I felt so strong,
As though Thy hand could [illegible]
A fellow in Thy cause to be.
This lesson of Thy love I need,
To teach me I am weak indeed.

Soon must these eyes be closed in sleep,
These hands be folded, pale in sleep,
The burden dropped, the cross laid down,
Perhaps to lift a starry crown.
What matters, Master, if we meet,
Where I can kneel and kiss Thy feet.
—Rev. W. Houghton, in Chicago Advance.

POWER OF MUSIC.

The Music by Which It Is a Help and a Strength to Life.

A little while ago there was one of those colliery accidents which make a sensitive person almost shrink from the sight of burning coal. This time the shaft of the Dolcoath mine in Cornwall collapsed, and eight men were entombed.

After the rescuing party had been at work many hours clearing away the rubbish, they stopped and listened. It is a well-known fact that sound penetrates long distances in the body of the earth. As they put their ears to the ground in breathless expectancy, a faint sound of human voices was heard. Overjoyed to find their comrades still alive, the men were about to utter a shout of encouragement, when the foreman put his finger to his lips with a warning gesture, for the sounds from the imprisoned miners increased in strength until they resolved themselves into song.

From the depths of the earth, from the darkness and despair, there came the strains of "Nearer my God, to Thee." Reverently the rescuers listened to this sublime death song.

This hymn was followed by another—stronger in tone: "Jesus, Lover of my soul." The rescuing party looked at each other in the dim light of the lamps. Tears were trickling down each miner's grimy face.

"Now, boys," said the foreman, raising his pick, "that's the music to work by."

Some time ago a railroad disaster occurred even more horrible than the metal tragedy of this kind—and the cars, piled up on each other, took fire. The heat was so great that no one could approach the wreck. Then it was learned that several people, hopelessly pinned between broken timbers, were being slowly burned to death. This awful fact was not announced by oaths or by frantic cries for help, but by the chords of a hymn that reached the stricken crowd.

Started by a masculine voice—some thought it the engineer's—the sacred song was taken up by another, and then another, until the chorus swelled above the horrors of the scene:

E'en though it be a cross
That raiseth me—

Soon one voice dropped away, and then another, and then the third, so that the agonized bystanders knew the very moment when the sufferers had passed into unconsciousness.

One of the most beautiful examples of the power of Christian song occurred at the fall of the Pemberton mills in Lawrence, Mass., many years ago. Suddenly, without warning, in the afternoon of a January day, the mill collapsed. It was filled with operatives. The ruins caught fire. Over eighty people were entrapped among the beams and girders, and were crushed, suffocated, or burned to death.

After the first cries for help, and the first wails of agony, when the hopelessness of their position became manifest to them, the doomed girls began to sing. Hymn after hymn rose from their parched throats. Voice after voice broke and was silenced. "Shall we gather at the river?" "Rock of Ages, cleft for me," rose distinctly above the roar of the flames. Thus the poor girls sang their way into death, by the sacred words that they had sung at church and Sunday-school, at home and among their homes.

The power of a Christian hymn has been one of the great beneficent forces in human life. It is almost impossible to overestimate it. Literature and art, and oratory influence the emotions and conduct of men. Noble poetry haunts and inspires us. But in the trying crisis of life—in temptation, or misfortune, or sickness, or sorrow, or even death—myriads of souls have been comforted and helped by the sustaining influence of Christian song.

Many a boy, in his first battle with the evil of the world, has been morally arrested and saved from ruin by the accident of hearing in a critical moment the strains of some dear old hymn, often sung in Sunday-school, or with mothers and sisters on a Sunday night in the dear old home. "That is music to live by!"—Youth's Companion.

TRUE OPPORTUNITIES.

Time Enough for the Longest Duty, But None for the Shortest Sin.

It is truly humiliating to see how enormous a proportion of the world's activity is spent upon the mere repair of evils occasioned by human unfaithfulness. When the physician has reckoned all the diseases and sufferings he witnesses which involve any element of guilt; when the lawyer has counted the suits brought to him by fraud, injustice and cupidity; when the tradesman has told how much of the cost he incurs in looking up the debts which else would not be paid, or watching the servants who can not be trusted out of sight; when the laborious has weighed, which is occasioned wholly by broken promises, and disappointed expectations and interrupted contracts, how much, think you, would remain to constitute the real productive and progressive work of mankind, compensative of no artificial evil, but fulfilling the appointed Providential good? If every posture of things were seized by the faithful conscience at the right moment, and no crises were lost, who will venture to say what sorrows would be saved, what complications would be unraveled, or even what interval would be left between the Heaven we hope for and the earth we live in?

Nor must we forget that while objects around us perpetually change, we ourselves do not stand still. We also are subjects of transient and evanescent states, bringing with them their several obligations, and carrying away their fruits of tranquillity or of reproach. Each present conviction, each secret suggestion of duty, constitutes a distinct and separate call of God, which can never be slighted without the certainty of its total departure or its feebler return. The spontaneous movement of the heart can then only be replaced by the strivings of a heavy and reluctant will, with twice the work, and only half the strength. The different feeling of to-morrow is that not so different work, and can not be diverted to accomplish the task which was due today. And so the power which is not wisely spent must be wildly wasted. Our true opportunities come but once; they are sent, but not refunded; and we have time enough for the longest duty, but not for the shortest sin.—James Martineau.

STRENGTH OF CHARACTER.

A STEP FORWARD.

CHOICE EXTRACTS.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

THE TEMPTER'S SNARE.

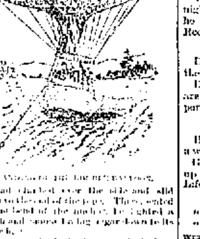
A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

ALCOHOL AND THE SOUL.

THE POISON OF CIGARETTES.

GENERAL GLEANINGS.

HONEYMOON IN THE SKIES.



... passed away, and we could see the world again. We continued to go down. It seemed as if the earth were running up to jump into us.

"Throw out your coat," Ivy said to the bridegroom.

"It's so cold!" he replied, with chattering teeth, as he obediently took off his coat. Soon the aeronaut's coat went overboard too. We had passed a little cluster of houses, and here and there for some distance were farmhouses that looked to us like toy houses nestled among green trees. Finally we landed in an open field near one of the houses and returned to San Francisco in the evening, feeling none the worse for our expedition into upper ether.

Eastern Jealousy.

"Waal, now, if that don't beat all. I've jist been readin about them Colorady rainmakers, and now I see they've got a clearing house in New York."—Life.

An Unconquerable Aversion.

Trampps—Wat's de matter with Rounders? He looks all broke up.

Weary Raggles—He slep' in a box las' night. An' w'en he woke up this mornin he found it was a soapbox.—Chicago Record.

A Good Idea.

Deadeigh—Why do you insist upon the new pastor being a fat man?

Deacon Brondaisle—Because fat men are generally short winded.—Williamsport Review.

Inherited.

Briggs—Robinson's mother used to be a washwoman.

Griggs—That's probably why he hangs up so many of his clothes.—Brooklyn Life.

Exposure.

"He married such a cold girl."

"Poor fellow. And he is completely wrapped up in her."—Detroit Tribune.

Winter Enjoyment.

There is happiness in clinging
To a garden gate and swinging
On a balmy summer evening with the maiden that you love.

But in winter it is sweeter
In the sitting room to meet her
And hug her to your bosom as you nestle near the stove.

In such a situation
You are safe from observation,
And you needn't dread the falling dew or damp, malarial fog.

While vows of love you're making,
And till your leave you're taking
You need have no anxiety at all about the dog.
—Boston Courier.

Fruit House Prices for 1894.

There has been many changes—an increase the past year in politics, as well as in business affairs. The lessons taught ought to be of much value in the future. [illegible]

There has been great depreciation in many goods, none more so than on sugar. [illegible]

Crushed and Powdered, 4½c.
Standard Granulated, 4½c.
Coffee A, 4c.
Extra C, 3¾c.
Good Brown, 3c.

[illegible]

TEAS.

They are unusually low. When you can purchase a pound of Good Tea at the same price as a pound of Coffee, it is natural the Tea will be preferred. [illegible]

COFFEE.

The coffee market has been controlled some by speculation, but mostly by the war in Brazil. [illegible]

Canned Goods, Fruits and Vegetables.

Machine Oils and Castor Oils.

Syrups and Molasses.

Raisins, Currants and Citrons.

Tobacco and Cigars.

Wines and Liquors for Medical Purposes Only.

You Will Save 20c on the Dollar by Trading at

FORT WAYNE FRUIT HOUSE.

BERTILLON SYSTEM.

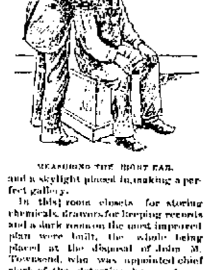
HOW CRIMINALS ARE BEING IDENTIFIED.

The Old Plan of Photography Being Gradually Displaced by the Newer Exacting Measurement Method Which Originated in France.

THE FAMOUS Bertillon system of measuring "crooks" has now been sufficiently long in operation for our police officials to have positively determined that it is one of the greatest schemes of the age, and bound to become in the course of time, when thoroughly established in all the cities of this country and an interchange system inaugurated, a terror of the largest magnitude to all classes of criminals, says the Philadelphia Times.

Although years may pass after a man's release from prison before he is again arrested and his criminal history be almost if not quite forgotten, the scientific identification of the Bertillon system is sure to reveal his identity and give his criminal record of the past, despite a thousand protestations of previous good conduct and his claim of a first offense. After a man or woman once passes through the ordeal of M. Bertillon's method of identification they are forever spotted. They may grow old, efface tattooing or other marks on their bodies, compress their chests, dye their hair, reduce their weight, extract their teeth, in fact do anything and everything they can devise to destroy their identity, but all to no purpose—the record against them is unfailing. They can not pass the Bertillon examination if they live to be one hundred years old without recognition.

When the system was first adopted in Philadelphia in 1887, the apparatus required for taking the various measurements of criminals was placed in a small room adjoining the cell room on the sixth floor of the city hall. It was soon discovered, however, that this space was not sufficient, and the public building commissioners were asked for a room on the seventh floor, which was granted. In order to secure a good light with which to make the photographs a large section of the roof was removed



MEASURING THE RIGHT EAR.

and a skylight placed in, making a perfect gallery.

In this room closets for storing chemicals, drawers for keeping records and a dark room on the most improved plan were built, the whole being placed at the disposal of John M. Townsend, who was appointed chief clerk of the detective bureau, to enable him to take charge of the Bertillon system. Mr. Townsend still occupies this position and in the course of his investigations during the last few years has become an enthusiastic believer in Bertillon's theories.

"Would you mind giving a practical demonstration of Bertillon's method of measuring crooks?" Mr. Townsend was asked.

"It would give me great pleasure," he replied. "I will see if I can secure a prisoner for the experiment."

Excusing himself, he departed in search of a subject, returning almost

MEASURING LENGTH OF ARMS.

immediately with a short, rather stout man in charge of an officer.

The first thing Mr. Townsend did in taking his subject in hand was to ask his name, his nativity, his occupation and if he was married, to which questions the man replied without hesitation. His answers were recorded on a slip of paper, together with his various measurements and other data regarding him, obtained as follows:

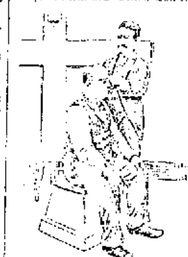
"Kindly take a seat in that chair," remarked Mr. Townsend to the prisoner. "I want to take your photograph. Now put your hat on. That will do. Hold on, take your hat off, now turn your face around this way. I want to make another photograph."

The next step was to take the weight of the prisoner, then the criminal was directed to place himself against a high measuring board, bearing at the side a scale. This arrangement had the appearance of a gallows. It was handsomely made of maple wood and was about eight feet in height and marked off with lines and figures. On the arms were a number of fine lines running up and down intersected with numerals; the upright portion of the cross had a sliding block, working in a slot and adjustable by a thumbscrew. This arrangement was placed across the top of the head and the height it marked was noted.

Without changing his position the subject was then ordered to stretch his arms out full length and another measurement was taken. He was then requested to seat himself upon a stool and the height of his trunk followed.

"Now," said Mr. Townsend to the prisoner, "step on that stool and throw back your right leg in such a way that your entire weight comes upon the left foot."

The movement of the foot then followed. The measurement of the head, accomplished with a jointed compass, furnished with a semi-circu-



HEAD MEASUREMENT.

lar scale divided into millimetres, is one of the most important of all the steps in the Bertillon system. Mr. Townsend said that great care was always taken to have it exact. One foot of the compass is braced against the root of the nose and the other moved over the back of the skull in search of the point of greatest depth. When this is reached, the compass is set and again applied to see if the foot can be moved freely all over the back of the head without coming to a point which it can not pass. If such a point is reached, evidently there is a greater depth than the one before registered and another trial is made.

"The measurement of the head," explained Mr. Townsend, "is of great importance, because it is one of the surest means of identification. A tricky criminal may shrink his stature or expand his chest, but it is impossible for him to subtract from the breadth and length of his skull."

After the head, the right ear was measured and its length and breadth recorded and any peculiarity regarding it was noted. The nose was the next feature demanding the examiner's attention, no less than six different measurements of this organ being taken, its length, breadth, projection from the face and width at root and base being among them, and besides all this, a note was made of its peculiarities. Then the prisoner was requested to stand with his forearm resting on the table and its measurement was taken, also that of his left hand, forefinger and little finger.

MRS. COLEMAN DRAYTON.

A Much Persecuted Woman Sinking Under the Strain.

Mrs. Coleman Drayton, the favorite daughter of the late William Astor, in spite of the fact that the amount she received under his will was not phenomenally heavy, would seem to be in poor health. This will surprise many. Mrs. Drayton has an excellent constitution, but the persecution she has been subjected to in the past two years has told upon her health. She has been residing in the fine house which was long occupied by young John Jacob Astor and his wife. Her life has been exceedingly lonely.

MRS. C. DRAYTON.

A ride in Central Park and an occasional visit of a school girl friend have been her only diversions, except for the interest she takes in a number of poor proteges.

Mrs. Drayton's health has not been of the best, it is stated, for a few months past. She seems languid and weak. Her old time vivacity seems to have deserted her entirely. This fact will be a source of regret to many New Yorkers in humble life as well as to members of the upper ten. For Mrs. Drayton remains the one member of the Astor family who has succeeded in making herself liked by all members of society, poor as well as rich.

BISHOP POTTER.

The Most Picturesque Figure of the Episcopal Church.

Bishop Potter is now the foremost prelate of his faith living, not even excepting the great men of the Church of England. This fact is recognized abroad if it is not at home, and the tributes to his genius paid him in England would have turned the head of a man less sensible. The Archbishop of Canterbury made the most flattering allusions to him in a recent sermon, and the other prelates in the house of lords have expressed themselves in terms equally flattering. Bishop Potter probably guards the consciences of more money kings and queens than any single American clergyman, for nearly all the wealthy and fashionable magnates belong to his denomination, from the Astors down.

BISHOP POTTER.

This circumstance has led to the circulation of a facetious rhyme about the bishop's connection with a constituency that may yet be troubled by something that has to do with the eye of a needle. However, the bishop seems to bear his great responsibility fairly well.—New York Press.

Foreign Visitors at the World's Fair.

An examination of steamship statistics for 1893 shows that the Chicago Fair failed to attract to the United States any extraordinary number of foreign tourists. As a matter of fact, the number of cabin passengers landing at the port of New York last year was only 835 greater than the number who landed in 1892. It is known, however, that there was a falling off in the number of American tourists to Europe, and as fewer Americans went abroad, fewer returned, and the fact that there was an actual increase in the number of cabin passengers arriving from foreign ports is evidence that a larger number of foreigners landed than in former years. But this number was nothing like as much as was expected. The number of immigrants arriving in the United States in 1893 was 35,661 less than in 1892. There was more Italian immigration than any other nationality. The Italians numbered 62,671, the Germans 57,857, and the Irish 30,235. Statistics as to the financial standing of the emigrants have been kept in detail only since July 1, 1892. Since then $2,100,000 was brought into the country by the immigrants.

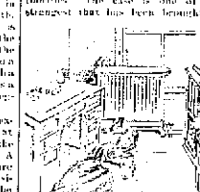
A NEW YORK CRIME.

WHO KILLED THE PRETTY TYPEWRITER GIRL?

A STRANGE CASE NOW BEING INVESTIGATED.

Martha J. Fuller, the Dashing Young Stenographer Who Was Found Weltering in Her Blood, Had a Secret Love Affair.

MARTHA J. FULLER, a pretty typewriter girl, was found dead in the office of her employer, a well known New York lawyer by the name of William M. Mullen. Blood was still oozing from a bullet wound in the forehead which had been caused by a thirty-eight caliber revolver. James T. Magee, the managing clerk for Lawyer Mullen, has been placed under arrest pending the investigations which are now being made by the authorities. The case is one of the strangest that has been brought to



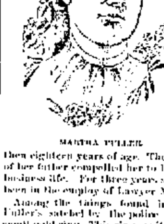
FOUND DEAD IN THE OFFICE.

the attention of the detectives in that city in recent years. Miss Fuller was pretty. Her complexion was dark, her hair black and her cheeks rosy. Her figure was well rounded and she was slightly above the medium stature.

Her face was not disfigured by the shot. The police and surgeon made a critical note of the fact that the big revolver had left no powder stains on her temple, a fact which was taken to show that the weapon could not have been very close to her head.

The young woman lived with her widowed mother in a flat. A brother, Walter, lived there, too.

Miss Fuller's father died four years ago. He was W. E. Fuller, and was well known as a large dealer in ice in the Ninth ward some years ago. In 1890 Miss Fuller was graduated in stenography and typewriting from Packard's business school. She was



MARTHA FULLER.

then eighteen years of age. The death of her father compelled her to begin a business life. For three years she had been in the employ of Lawyer Mullen.

Among the things found in Miss Fuller's satchel by the police was a small gold ring. This ring excited considerable talk in the neighborhood of her home. The neighbors recall that a young man had been calling there quite often of late. He came and went in a hurried fashion, and the description of him by the neighbors was very incomplete. The point on which they most agreed was that he was of blond complexion.

Miss Fuller was considered reserved and uncommunicative. She read much, and up and down on the "L" was always absorbed in a book.

It is stated positively that in the last few months she had an unfortunate love experience, which had caused her considerable worry. She kept this affair entirely from her family, and to

JAMES T. MAGEE.

the few to whom she confided it she referred to the man not by name, but only as "the manager."

Young Mr. Magee boarded with his uncle, Frank Thompson, a machinist. He never talked of his business affairs at home. His uncle does not believe there had been any intimacy between Mr. Magee and the typewriter, although he knew absolutely nothing about it.

The offices of Lawyer Mullen have two front rooms, one occupied by Mr. Mullen and the other by the typewriter. They open into a large rear office which leads to the corridor. The rear office is occupied by Mr. Magee.

The only person who saw Miss Fuller just before the shooting was Mr. Magee. The other offices had been nearly all deserted an hour before. Mr. Magee's account of the shooting is that he was sitting in the rear office at his desk when Miss Fuller came out dressed to go home. She had on her hat and carried her bag. She closed her door and had nearly reached the door leading to the corridor when she stopped and spoke about forgetting something, and returned to her own room, shutting the door.

A moment later Magee says he heard a pistol shot and opened the door. He saw her in a heap on the floor by the desk, bleeding from a wound in the head. He ran into the hall and shouted for help.

At the station-house Magee gave his age as thirty-three years. He said he was single and his business a lawyer. He is smooth shaven, tall and slender.

He told Capt. Slevin that he knew of no reason why the girl should kill herself. He kept the revolver in a drawer in his desk. This desk he did not keep locked.

"Did you keep the revolver loaded?" asked the captain.

"No. It was always unloaded."

"Then how is it that there are four loads in it now?"

Magee's explanation was that Miss Fuller must have loaded it herself.

Miss Fuller's satchel showed that she had evidently passed her week's salary therein. It contained $11.15 in a roll, a breastpin, a spoon and a pair of eyeglasses. There was no letter found on the desk or in the satchel. There was only an empty envelope bearing her address.

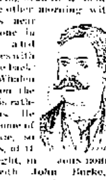
"The consensus of opinion among the police detectives is that Magee knows more than he cares to tell.

J. H. MEAD.

WAS FOUND DEAD.

John Kohl Murdered Near His Home in Pennsylvania.

John Kohl, a well-known and prominent young resident of Plaines, Pa., was found lying dead in a field near his home the other morning with two bullet holes near his heart, one in his wrist and several slashes with a knife in the back. Detective Whalen is working on the case, which is rather mysterious. He was in the home of John Vitoskie, so Vitoskie says, at 11 o'clock at night, in



JOHN KOHL.

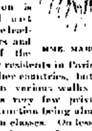
company with John Burke, but Burke has proved an alibi. Thomas Mason says he heard shooting near Vitoskie's house about 2 o'clock in the morning, and Whalen, in searching the house, found a rag covered with blood behind the sink. Vitoskie and his wife have been arrested and are now in jail. They say they are innocent. Kohl's body was evidently carried from the place where he was killed to the field, and his gold watch was taken to make it appear as if he was killed by a thief.

MME. MARCHESI.

The Talented Parisian Singer and Instructress.

The best professors of singing to be found in the French capital are women, and of these Mme. Marchesi is probably most successful. Among the famous vocalists who received instructions from this noted teacher are Melba, Calve, Nevada, Eames, Gerster, Di Mursia, Tremelli and others. Mme. Marchesi, who is a German by birth, was herself a great mezzo-soprano and made several successful operatic tours in Europe.

Her pretty house in the Rue Jouffroy is well known in all artistic circles, and her salon is frequented not only by all the leading composers and musicians of the



MME. MARCHESI.

day, whether residents in Paris or visitors from other countries, but by the best known in various walks of life. Madame gives very few private lessons, her instruction being almost entirely given in classes. On lesson days she has the assistance of two admirable professors, M. Mangin and Signor Panzani, who preside at the piano while madame gives her undivided attention to the singer, who may be preparing for her debut, or may be a full-fledged prima donna, perhaps staying in Paris with the object of studying a new role.

Thread Biting.

Ladies who do considerable sewing frequently suffer a great deal from soreness of the mouth and lips, and are often at a loss to ascertain the cause of the trouble. Half the time it is simply the result of biting off thread instead of using a pair of scissors for cutting. In the case of silk thread the danger is quite marked, because it is usual to soak the thread in acetate of lead, partly to harden it and give it a good surface, and also, perhaps, to increase its weight somewhat. If this practice of biting thread is followed regularly, and very much silk thread so used, the results may be quite serious, and even lead to blood-poisoning.

A Dangerous Movement.

Manufacturer—And what do you do at your Thirteen club?

Member—Oh! dine thirteen at table, spill the salt, walk under ladders—everything to break down all these absurd old superstitions. Will you join us?

Manufacturer—No, sir! Why, if such ideas get popular, what'll become of the protective tariff?

Expectation Surpassed.

Pariter—I have received very gratifying news of my son who recently went to college.

Barker—Yes? What news?

Pariter—He's alive.

A Notable Case.

Marigold—What an interminable time it does take a woman to say good-by!

Clover—Yes; just look at Patti now.

Diamonds Still Trumps.

Maydea Layne—How does your father pass his time, now that he has retired from business?

Marcus Sparks, Jr.—Cards are a great godsend to him. He passes the time playing solitaire all himself.—Puck.

Roused Her.

"That was real rude of Champleigh. He dropped a lump of ice down that Boston girl's back."

"What did she do?"

"She screamed 'Fire!'"

Off Color.

Pentweazel—I didn't notice your servant in the parade.

Cobwigger—He has the yellow jaundice and was afraid to show his face outside the door on St. Patrick's day.

The Bright Side.

Friend—Where are you living now?

Bluck—Since I lost my money I have been renting a little house in the suburbs.

"Too bad! You can't keep a carriage, either, I presume?"

"No—no, I can't afford a carriage; but in the house I get the same kind of a motion when the wind blows."

A Success.

Henry Newcold drew his young wife to his bosom. His face was radiant with joy.

"I was successful, my darling," he said. "I secured the clerkship I applied for on the board for securing immediate rapid transit facilities!"

A sweet smile of serene happiness wreathed her dainty lips. She knew that their future was assured. He had secured a position for life!

A PRACTICAL DETECTIVE

He Dissipates Some Illusions Concerning His Business.

HARD WORK AND LITTLE ROMANCE.

The Detective of Lurid Melodrama and Sensational Fiction Has No Real Existence—How Business Men Sometimes Hire Detectives to Shadow Trusted Employees.

"Have you ever read any of these fake detective stories?" asked Superintendent Frank Murray of the Pinkerton Detective agency of a Chicago Record reporter. "Of course you have," he continued. "Every one has read them. I read them myself, if only to laugh at them. The detective is always showing up in a new disguise. One day he is an old woman, the next day he is a black, whiskered soldier, and on the day after that he is wearing broadcloth and has a long gray mustache. When the

IT BECOMES A QUESTION OF TIME.

proper time comes, he whips off his beard and shouts something like 'At last I have you!' Then the man who is pinched says: 'Great heaven! The silent sleuth!'"

"How about his getting a large sum of money and then marrying the girl? That's the way it is in the story papers."

"All rot, every word of it. The first class detective is a quiet, intelligent man, who must work hard and faithfully for his salary and always keep himself in the background. The chances are that after he has brought a case to a successful issue and cornered his man he will have nothing to do with the arrest, and his name will never be known in connection with the case."

"Then it is hard work?"

"Yes, and very often it has not the element of excitement to give it interest. Every detective of experience has enemies and is in more or less danger from them, but as a rule they are willing to let him alone. There is an exception now and then, as when William Pinkerton met Jack Hennessey on a side street in San Francisco and came very near being shot. Pinkerton did not know that Hennessey was within 2,000 miles of San Francisco. On the other hand, some of the biggest criminals in the country nod and smile when they meet some man who has helped send them over the road.

"But I started to tell you that the work is hard. The ordinary detective does more 'roping' and 'shadowing' than anything else. 'Roping' means to work into the confidence of a man under suspicion, run around with him and become so friendly that he will 'leak' what you are after. 'Shadowing' means following a man and observing his doings without allowing him to see you. It doesn't follow that every man you shadow is a criminal or even a suspect. I have shadowed some of the best men in this town."

"Why is it hard work?"

"It means you must be extremely vigilant for hours at a time. Hours, did I say? You may be after him for days and weeks. If he leaves his place of business and walks down the street, you must follow him. When he goes home you must follow if possible on the same street car."

"Doesn't he see you?"

"Very seldom. Wait till he gets on the car, and then you get on the front platform or as far away as you can and still be where you can keep your eye on him. Under no circumstances get on the same platform with him. He is likely to start up a conversation and get a good square look at you, and then if he sees you again he will recognize you. Besides, if you are in the same part of the car that he is, you will be compelled to follow close behind him when he gets off the car, and that would be bad, of course. If you are on the front platform, you can get off at the same street without exciting any suspicion or letting him see you.

"If you are shadowing a man and you believe, from his actions, that he is watching and is suspicious of you, the thing to do is to call another operative from headquarters and let him take your place. If he gets on to the second man, put a third

HAD TO PUT HIS MAN TO BED.

on his track. It will keep him guessing, and as a rule he will conclude after awhile that his suspicions are unfounded, and that no one is following him. Never walk on the same side of the street as the man you are 'shadowing.' I have followed men who knew they were under suspicion, and so they were on the lookout all the time, but one of them usually suspected a man walking close behind him and never thought of me, because I was across the street and perhaps a block away.

"I shadowed an Englishman for five weeks in Kansas City. It was quite a well known case. This fellow had been paymaster on a British man-of-war and skipped out with $25,000. He came to this country, and after giving some detectives the slip in California was finally located in Kansas City. The Pinkertons sent me down there to watch him until they could get certain papers and witnesses. I found my man all right, and at the end of a week had rented a room next to his. In the morning when he got up I would get up and follow him at a safe distance. I located his baggage, for I knew he wouldn't leave without that, and at the end of two weeks, when I had learned his habits, it was rather easy to keep track of him. I say I could keep track of him all right, but it was not so easy to follow him. Late every afternoon he would start out for a long walk, and I of course had to go too. It's a fact that he walked as much as eight miles just for exercise. He was a fast walker. I was glad when they sent a man to relieve me. The Englishman was arrested, taken back to England and got two years."

"There isn't much shadowing done in Chicago just at present, is there?"

"There isn't? Now, let me tell you of a case that was closed just a short time ago. It was one in a hundred, except that the work was easier than most. A prominent official of one of the best banks in Chicago employed us to find out all about a young man who worked in the bank. It seems that the directors were thinking of giving him a very important position—one which meant the handling of big sums of money—and they wanted to find out what he did outside of banking hours. We have learned one thing in this business—that a man may be straight as a string all week, but when he shuts up shop Saturday at 1 o'clock, with no prospect of any work before Monday morning, he will show his sporting qualities. That is when he will go on a 'tear' if he is ever inclined to do anything of that kind.

"Well, we began watching this young fellow in the bank, and we watched him mighty close. From the time he came to the bank in the morning until he retired that night we kept tab on him. When he went out for luncheon, one of our men was near him. When it was possible, we reported the amount paid for his luncheon. One of the daily reports might read like this:

"Mr. E—— came to the bank at 8:35 and remained there until exactly 12:30. He went to the —— restaurant for luncheon and remained there 28 minutes. His check was 65 cents. He dropped in at ——, ——, then walked along the street and talked together for about five minutes, and then E—— went in —— book store, where he examined some fine English publications. He returned to the bank at 1:30 and did not leave until 4:15. On his way to the cable car he met an elderly gentleman. They shook hands and later got on the car together. He went to his home at once. At 7:30 he came out of the house and walked to the —— club, where he remained one hour. He played one game of billiards, but was not seen to drink anything. He was in his home before 9 o'clock. At 9:50 a light appeared in his room on the second floor. At 10:20 the light was extinguished.

"Well, sir, it was the same thing over again day after day, except that very often he wouldn't leave the house at all in the evening, but our man always waited until he saw the light go out. When we follow a man that closely, we call it putting him to bed. At the end of two months, having never relaxed our watch for a day, we reported to the bank official that the young man was steady in every way.

"'I want to be sure,' said he, 'so you watch him for three months longer.'

"In that three months our customer took a trip to Europe, but the reports went to him just the same. At the end of five

WHAT THEY ARE MOST AFRAID OF.

months we took our men off the job. That young man had a clear record. He hadn't wandered an inch from the straight and narrow path, and so he got his job, and a big, responsible job it is, too, but little does he know how easily he might have spoiled the whole thing.

"I tell you it would surprise a great many persons to know how closely they have been shadowed by detectives for weeks at a time. The first class agencies do not handle divorce cases, but there are good, honest reasons why men should be watched once in awhile."

"What is it in a man's conduct outside of business hours that is most likely to result in his discharge?"

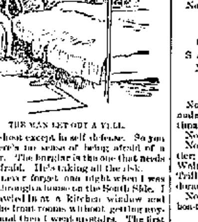
"Gambling. That's what all the big business men are afraid of. If one of them finds that a trusted employee has so much as visited a gambling house or bucket shop, that young man stands a good chance of being fired. Some employers have a strong prejudice against men who drink or visit disreputable places, but all of them are against the man who trifles with gambling. They have good reason to be, for any young man who begins 'bucking the tiger' over on Clark street or in the board of trade is likely to gamble with any money that comes into his hands. I've watched too many of them. And let me tell you that not one-third of the defalcations, embezzlements and forgeries get into the newspapers. The guilty man usually has friends or relatives who get him out of the trouble without making any noise.

"Sometimes we are called on to investigate a man who does not dissipate, but who spends too much money on his family or friends. I have known some big business men who didn't mind if their clerks drank and visited questionable resorts so long as they didn't get drunk and squander money. On the other hand, I know a banker on Washington street who would not employ a man unless he attended church and prayer meeting and abstained from all liquors and tobacco. This man used to hire detectives to report whether his employees attended church on Sunday. I know that some men were discharged from the service of the bank, because they sat in their rooms and read instead of going to divine service. I never saw but one man like that."

THE INOFFENSIVE BURGLAR.

He Never Resorts to Violence Unless Forced to, Says One of the Profession.

"A burglar's the most harmless person in the world if he's let alone," said a gentleman of that profession to a Chicago Record reporter. "It's only the greenhorns out in the country who go to work to kill the family before they rob the house, and of course they're always caught. A good burglar who wants to keep at his trade is just as anxious not to disturb the house as the house is not to be disturbed. Understand? He won't pull a gun and shoot unless some one shoots at him, grapples with him or blocks his way when he tries to get out. He doesn't want to make any noise. A pistol shot is always sure to bring other people—maybe the police—and therefore he



THE MAN LET OUT A YELL.

won't shoot except in self defense. So you see there's no sense of being afraid of a burglar. The burglar is the one that needs to be afraid. He's taking all the risk.

"I'll never forget one night when I was going through a house on the South Side. I had crawled in at a kitchen window and tried the front rooms without getting anything, and then I went upstairs. The first room I struck was a big one at the head of the stairs. All the lights were out, but the curtains were up, and I could see everything in the room. There was a man asleep in the bed. He snored very loud. I began to fumble on the dresser, and I came across a box made of polished wood, as I could tell by the feel of it. I lifted the lid and found there was a tiny lid under it. When I tried to raise this one I happened to press against a lever or knob or something, and that little box suddenly made more noise than a brass band. You see, it was a music box, one of the kind that you start off by a push of the finger. It had bells, too, that made an awful racket.

"The minute that box began to pump away the man sat up in bed and says, 'Who's there?' I started for the stairway and fell over a chair. You should have heard the yell that man let out. I simply rolled down stairs, fell out of that window and ran for dear life. All this time the man had his head out of the window and was calling 'Help-elp! Help-elp!' It would be hard to say which was scared the worse. I ran through alleys for half a mile, and when I found I was safe I went into a saloon to rest up and laugh at the good joke.

"Next day I didn't laugh so much when I read in the paper that the man had over $300 in his clothes that were lying on a chair in the room."

THE PUZZLER

No. 81.—Proverb Making.

Form a proverb which gives encouragement from the letters composing the following words:

Thanet. Brave.
Reel. Tent.

No. 82.—Double Acrostic.

The centre of fashion,
Of commerce the heart,
The sculptor's work bearing
Of noble birth boasting,
Whose story more mournful,
Of tongues the most musical,
Fates, names and powers.

No. 83.—A Biblical Mountain.

o
o O o
o o O o o
o o o O o o o
o o o o O o o o o
o o o o o O o o o o o
o o o o o o O o o o o o o

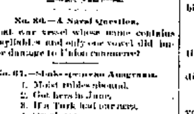
The 13 circles of the base represent the names of a mountain and of a city. The first 11, a tributary of Jerusalem; Gethsemane is at the foot. The last two, "a heap of ruins," the second city taken by Israel after the passage of the Jordan; it was "utterly destroyed."

The row of 11, the cities of this mount, formed one of the landmarks on the northern boundary of the tribe of Judah. The row of nine, that which Mount Lebanon is called because of the snow on its summit and the color of its limestone cliffs and peaks. The row of seven, a mountain range in the north of Palestine. Two distinct ranges bear this name. The western range abounds in olives, figs and antiborries. The row of five, a celebrated mountain. The commandments were given upon this mountain. The row of three, a mountain marked far and near by its double top. The single circle, the initial of the famous mount in the land of Moab. The central vertical, distinguished for its cedars. Its main ridge is composed of pure limestone and abounds in fossils.

No. 84.—Enigmatical Flowers.

A carriage and a people.
A bird and an article used in riding.
A wild animal and a part of dress.
A word of endearment and a thorn.

No. 85.—Illustrated Proverb.



No. 86.—A Naval Question.

What war vessel whose name contains four syllables and only one vowel did immense damage to Union commerce?

No. 87.—Shakespearean Anagrams.

1. Moist rubles abound.
2. Got here in June.
3. His Turk had outrages.
4. Oracle rags.
5. Mug or ale.
6. Sin's ear.
7. Lost such dogs free.
8. Oh, call pale Janet.
9. Fan on hot jug.
10. Scour a lion.
11. Harp is to let.
12. A settle mixer, sorel.
13. Not a riddl.
14. Lo, I slice nuns by will.
15. Seven for scarlplu.
16. I grow Sunday.
17. Thus we help India.
18. Here legman.
19. Our cash valls nix.
20. Vines desert moors.

Tongue Twisters.

It is a shame, Sam; these are the same, Sam. 'Tis all a sham, Sam, and a shame it is to sham so, Sam.

A haddock, a haddock, a black spotted haddock, a black spot on the black back of a black spotted haddock.

Susan shineth shoes and socks; socks and shoes shine Susan. She ceaseth shining shoes and socks, for shoes and socks shock Susan.

Curious Advertisements.

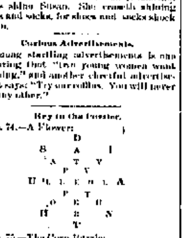
Among startling advertisements is one declaring that "two young women want washing," and another cheerful advertisement says: "Try our coffins. You will never use any other."

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 74.—A Flower:

D
B A I
A T Y
P Y
U R L E R L A
P T
O E H
H E N
T

No. 75.—The Corn Puzzle:



No. 76.—Diamonds:

S	F
RAM	DOG
RATES	DRUID
SATIRIC	FOUNDRY
MERIT	GIDDY
SIT	DRY
C	Y

No. 77.—Word Building: A, am, man, mada, mania, inmate, mistake, intimate, intimated, intimidate.

No. 78.—Numerical Enigma: Barleycorn.

No. 79.—Double Acrostic: Primals, Whittier; finals, Tennyson. Crosswords: 1. Walnut. 2. Harangue. 3. Incision. 4. Trillion. 5. Topheavy. 6. Inspects. 7. Eldorado. 8. Regnilan.

No. 80.—Curtailments: Adam, pear, boat, beer, chine, ward.

Not Available.

A certain "funny man," whose name is familiar to those who read the comic papers of the day, was making a deposit of some checks at his bank when the receiving teller remarked:

"Oh, well, Mr. B——, I suppose the hard times don't affect men of your profession! People must have poetry, I take it."

"Yes," said Mr. B—— cheerfully. "We poets thrive in hard times or easy times."

"I presume so," continued the teller. "It must be a pretty good business. I imagine that a poem of yours must be good for a hundred dollars anywhere you please to offer it."

"Ye-es," said Mr. B—— thoughtfully. "Oh, of course, of course," he added.

Two days later he went into the bank again and handed a deposit slip to the teller. It read thus:

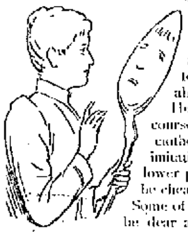
Cash	$14 00
Checks	25 10
Four poems	410 00
Total	$449 10

But Mr. B——'s bankbook showed a deposit of only $39.10.—Philadelphia Times.

Good Excuse.

Judge—Why did you commit a second theft after you had just been acquitted of a first charge?

Prisoner—So that I could pay my lawyer.—Halle.



It isn't

"The Same As,"

and it isn't "as good as" no matter what any grocer may tell you about any imitation of Pearline. He makes more money on it, of course—but do you want to ruin your clothes for his profit. Some of the imitations of Pearline are sold at a lower price, naturally. They ought to be cheaper, for they're not as good.

Some of them are dangerous, and would be dear at any price. None of them is equal to Pearline, the original washing compound, which saves more work in washing and cleaning than anything else that doesn't do harm. Pearline is never peddled, and it offers no prize packages. Every package is a prize in itself. Get it from some good grocer. 375 JAMES PYLE, New York.

$5.00 Will Well Dress YOUR BOY.

Our Offer's as Unusual as its Great.

A Full Suit of Clothes, Ages 5 to 15 years—every thread all wool—double breasted coat—pants made with **double knees**—double seats—taped seams (will outlast 2 pairs of the usual kind) **A Stanley Cap,** made like illustration—to match the suit—and **A Pair of Shoes** of solid leather, first-class, strong and neat.

THE HUB'S Head-To-Foot-Outfit for $5.00

Sent on receipt of price, or C. O. D. with privilege of examination to any part of the United States if $1.00 deposit is sent with order. If not satisfactory we agree to refund the purchase price. Catalogue and samples Free. In ordering include 60c postage.

THE HUB, Clothiers, Hatters, Furnishers and Shoers. CHICAGO, ILL. State and Jackson St.

The Green-Eyed Monster.

Wife (with a determined air)—I want to see that letter.

Husband—What letter?

"That one you just opened. I know by the handwriting that it is from a woman, and you turned pale when you read it. I will see it! Give it to me, sir!"

"Here it is. It's your milliner's bill."—New York Weekly.

No Help for It.

Mr. Binks—I don't like the looks of that young man who calls to see Clara.

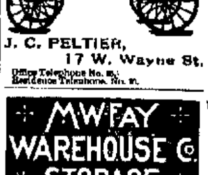
Mrs. Binks—He looks exactly as you did when you first came to see me.

"Was I any such dude as that?"

"Yes, you were, and yet I married you, in spite of all my parents could say; and I am afraid that, in spite of all we can say, our Clara will now be just as big a fool as I was."—New York Weekly.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ESTABLISHED 1845



J. C. PELTIER,
17 W. Wayne St.
Office Telephone No. 8.
Residence Telephone No. 8.

M. W. FAY
WAREHOUSE CO.
STORAGE
Warehouse Cor. Francis and Hayden Sts.
Office 19 Calhoun St. Telephone 84.

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SIGN - PAINTER
90 E. MAIN STREET.
Finest and Best Work. Cheapest place in the city.

HELPS OVER HARD PLACES

Solace for Tired Spirits

Are All Afforded in the Superb

WORLD'S FAIR ART PORTFOLIOS

THEY ARE

WELL-SPRINGS OF AMUSEMENT, EDUCATION,

AND A PERPETUAL DELIGHT.

Don't Fail | To Clip Every Coupon. To Secure Every Back Number. To Obtain Every Future Number.

256 MAGNIFICENT ART REPRODUCTIONS, 256

—COVERING—

EVERY FEATURE OF THE FAIR.

These Views are the Most ARTISTIC, AUTHENTIC, ACCURATE, and in every way THE BEST.

How to Secure This Interesting, Valuable Educational Series.

Bring or send 2 coupons of different dates, from page 1, with 10 cents, to address given below, and you can secure any Portfolio during the week of its issue. In sending do not include any other business in your letter, but be sure to state plainly the particular World's Fair Art Portfolio you desire, giving its number. Send or bring coupons, etc., to

Art Portfolio Department

—OF—

THE SENTINEL,

FORT WAYNE, IND

For 10 Cts.

We will send you a trial size cake of the best toilet soap manufactured. Woodbury's Facial Soap is prepared by a specialist on skin affections, and is recommended by physicians everywhere. It will make a clean smooth face from a blotchy skin. We will also send you free 150-page book treating of skin and scalp diseases.

John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute,
Established 1870. 125 W. 42d St. N. Y.

WANTED.

WANTED—Boarders and roomers at 32 East Berry street.

WANTED—Good girl for general housework. Call at 29 East Wayne street. 27-tf

WANTED—Travelling salesman or have side line. The Bonnet Cigar Co., Lynchburg Va. 13m

WANTED—Salesman; salary from start, permanent place. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Chicago, Ill. 29-eod-22

WANTED—A home in a good catholic family for a motherless baby boy. Inquire at 88 West Williams street. 31-2t

WANTED—A modern house of about 7 rooms in good neighborhood. Address, F. L. Palmer, 25 Calhoun street. 31

WANTED—To buy a pair of white rabbits, guinea pigs or fancy pigeons. Morgan O. Adams, 235 West Berry street. 30-3t

WANTED—To rent a house of five rooms, with yard fenced. Address, stating price, A. K. Clark, 41 Calhoun St. City.

WANTED—Agent to represent a large manufacturer of illustrated novelties. Fine opening for right party. See W. H. Stanton, on April 4th, Hotel Wayne. 31-3t

WANTED—Everybody to know that I clean and repair all kinds of sewing machines at reasonable prices. Work guaranteed. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Address, W. F. M., 40 Wells street city. 3-tf

WANTED—A live man with $200 cash to secure a one-half interest in a permanently established business which is now clearing $100 per month and can be increased. Don't answer this unless you have the money and mean business. It is no humbug or fake. Address H. C. S., this office. 29-3t

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms. Inquire at 88 East Lewis street. 21-tf

FOR RENT—Four rooms and summer kitchen in good repair, 22 West Lewis street.

FOR RENT—A six room house, newly repaired, 148 Wells street. Inquire at 152 Wells street. 30-tf

FOR RENT—A hall over 176 Calhoun St., heated and lighted with natural gas. Inquire of F. E. Cox. 3-tf

FOR RENT—Furnished room, central location. No. 105 East Washington street. Inquire at the number for terms. 21-tf

FOR RENT—Three well furnished rooms, together or single. In one of the most pleasant locations in the city. Call at 20 West Berry street. tf

FOR RENT—Three nice unfurnished rooms, with gas, water and water closet, upstairs, over shoe store. 25 Calhoun street. Inquire below. M. K. Mann. tf

FOR RENT—A suit of nicely furnished front rooms, suitable for housekeeping, with gas for heat and light, and with water in rooms. Will rent reasonable. Inquire at Sentinel office or address, X. Y. Z. 25-tf

FOR RENT—After January 1st, a suite of four rooms on second floor above the Singer sewing machine Co. on West Wayne street, only few doors from Calhoun street. For particulars, call at the Sentinel office. tf

FOR RENT—The nine room house, No. 107 East Main street. Newly painted inside and out. Fitted with both natural and artificial gas. Good barn on premises, in a locality for a doctor. Inquire at 17 Lafayette street. 15-tf

FOR RENT—Fine brick residence No. 80 West Wayne street, newly papered and finished throughout. Heating and lighting natural and artificial gas, hard and soft water, bath room, closet, etc., just completed. Barn on premises. If you are in search of a handsome home, cheaply located, in a splendid neighborhood, this will please you. Inquire next door west, or at G. O. Hall 20 Calhoun street.

FOR RENT—The East York hotel, 27 rooms, a rare opportunity for the right person to take ... dwelling, 22 Garden street, 10 rooms, bath room, good stable; dwelling, 27 North Clay street, 8 rooms; dwelling, 50 Lafayette street, 6 rooms; dwelling, 224 Lake avenue, Lakeside, dwelling, 32 and 36 Brackenridge street, dwellings, 166 and 168 Hayden street; No. 48 East Lewis street, modern improvements dwelling, No. 12 Marion street, 4 rooms; dwelling, 178 Wells street, both rooms; dwelling, 80 Superior street, 6 rooms; dwelling, 136 Guy street, 5 rooms.

Schrader & Waters,
No. 1 Court St., first floor. 29-tf

$5.00 A DAY made, steady employment guaranteed selling Household Necessity and new Kitchen Utensil. Sell on sight. Salary or commission. Particulars free. Clifton Soap & Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O. 11-wed-sat-101

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Furniture, will sell cheap also, a few chickens. 322 West Washington street.

FOR SALE—A baby carriage in first-class condition, used only a short time; also a gasoline stove with burners for natural gas. Inquire at 120 Wells street. 29-tf

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A small house and lot near east end car shops, one square from Hanna street car line. Will trade for property more centrally located. Would prefer to trade for property with a Building Loan mortgage on it. H. J. Shaw, 26 Smith street. 9-tm

LOST.

LOST—On or near Harrison street, a neck-chain and heart-locket. Finder please return to 15 Douglas Ave. and receive reward.

PROFESSIONAL.

DOCTOR MARY WHERY, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence, 26 Madison street. Specialty—Diseases of women. Office hours, from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; from 7 p. m. to 8 p. m. Telephone No. 470.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MONEY TO LOAN—I have $2500 to loan in $500 or $1,000 amounts, on first mortgage security. L. F. Curdes, rooms 3 and 4 Bank block. 29-thu-sat-tue-tf

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
Stop Paying Rent! Own Your Home
If you want money to buy a home.
Or to pay off a mortgage.
Or to improve your property.
Or to help you in any way
Come to the
Allen Co. Loan & Savings Association,
Rooms 6 and 7 White's Block, and have your wants supplied on the best possible terms for safety and satisfaction to yourself. T. C. Rogers, Sec'y. Ro. White, Pres.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR TOWNSHIP OFFICES.

FOR TOWNSHIP TRUSTEE.

Editor Sentinel—At the earnest solicitation of many friends I have consented to announce my name as a candidate for the office of township trustee, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention. M. F. SCHMETZER.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for trustee of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. FRANK M. CHAPMAN.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for Township Trustee of Wayne Township subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. WILLIAM GAFFNEY.

TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for assessor of Wayne township subject to the decision of the township Democratic nominating convention. LOUIS G. SCHROEDER.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for assessor of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention. MICHAEL V. WALSH.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Editor Sentinel—Please announce my name as a candidate for justice of the peace, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention, June 27th. HARRY F. FRANCE.

J. M. E. RIEDEL,
ARCHITECT.
SCHMITZ BLOCK, 3d Floor

The Difference.

Mrs. Hays (the farmer's wife)—What good does Sunday do me? Here it's 4 o'clock, and I haven't sat down since I got up.

Bill Bingo (the hired man)—Waal, Sunday suits me. Ef you haven't set down sence yer got up, I haven't got up sence I set down.—Truth.

A DEARTH OF NEWS.

A Confidence Game, a Few Personals—Nothing More.

Such Was the Result of a News Gathering Tour of the Reporter This Morning.

R. T. McDonald, C. C. Gould and Henry G. Olds left over the Wabash last evening for New Orleans.

William Scherer, of the Pittsburg freight house, is laid up with a lame foot, the result of dropping a large piece of ice.

It is stated that the agents of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois are engaging trainmen with a view to a possible strike.

C. O. Thompson, a Nickel Plate employe, is off duty suffering with a sprained wrist. He fell off a locomotive a few days ago.

Joseph Jordan, fireman in the machine department of the Bass works, is off duty on account of the serious illness of his father.

Mr. Garfield, one of the directors of the Thompson-Houston Electric Light company, and a brother of the lamented President Garfield, is in the city.

J. T. Odell, although bearing the title of vice president of the New York and New England, is to perform the duties of president of the company until further notice.

E. A. Jones, father of Clerk C. M. Jones, of the Pittsburg freight office, left last evening for Apalachin, N. Y. Mr. Jones, sr., spent the winter here with his son.

All the western roads have voted to continue the sale of midwinter fair tickets between Chicago and the Pacific coast until June 30. The limit previously set was April 30.

The Santa Fe carries one of the largest insurance policies against fire ever written. It is for $17,000,000 and covers every piece of property on the system of 9,436 miles. The premium it pays every year amounts to $170,000.

Robert R. Bartholomew, foreman of the carpenter department at Rhinesmith & Simonson's factory, was thrown from a ladder in the factory yesterday and in consequence will be laid up a few days. He fell about twelve feet, sustaining severe bruises.

Timothy Callaghan, of Bellevue, a Nickel Plate lamplighter, was struck by passenger train No. 5 Thursday afternoon and dangerously injured. One leg was broken and he was injured internally. Callaghan is well known to the Nickel Plate trainmen.

There are thirteen engines in the Wabash shops now receiving the finishing touches in the way of paint. These engines have all been thoroughly repaired and look like new. Among the lot is No. 63, which was in the accident at Kingsbury, where eleven people were killed.

The indications are that the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge company will be obliged to sell the property at foreclosure sale, and it is believed that the Baltimore and Ohio will be one of the bidders. Parties interested in the Monon and the Louisville Southern will also be bidders.

Master Mechanic George James, of the Nickel Plate, spent last Thursday in this city, and in company with the local Nickel Plate Master Mechanic, J. B. Rodson, and Foreman Hugh Hogan, of the Pittsburg shops, visited the latter place, the Bass works, the Wabash shops and the Electric Light works.

Notice has been served on the local ticket agents that all special rates, single and round trip, to Missouri river and California points, will be withdrawn April 15th. It was the original intention to withdraw special rates on April 1st, and orders to that effect had been issued, but have since been countermanded.

The Indianapolis, Logansport and Chicago Railway company has secured the right-of-way complete between Indianapolis and Logansport. The president of the new road, E. N. Talbot, is now endeavoring to secure permission to lay tracks along the line of the Big Four road and within the city limits of Indianapolis.

The citizens of Fairmount township, Grant county, have petitioned Judge Custer, of Marion, for an alternative mandamus compelling the treasurer to refrain from collecting the sum of $28,341, voted to aid in the construction of the Chicago, Indiana and Southeastern railroad. Hard times and the depression caused by the failure of the bank at Fairmount came on the citizens shortly after they had voted the tax and they looked on it now as a white elephant. They claim that the railroad company has not fulfilled its part of the contract.

Two confidence men boarded the westbound Nickel Plate train No 5 at Bellevue, Ohio, yesterday afternoon to come to Fort Wayne. They were out in search of a "sucker" and didn't seek far until they found one. His name is Henry E. Richley, who said he resided at Lake Geneva, Wis. Richley and the two crooks were soon on intimate terms and to pass the time pedro was introduced. Then followed three card monte and before the train had reached McComb Mr. Richley had parted with $5, all the money he had about his person, and a solid gold case watch which he said cost $150. Richley, wanted the confidence men to return the watch, but they only laughed at him. When the passengers took in the situation they demanded the return of both money and watch, but the crooks jumped off the train as it was slowing up for the railway crossing at McComb and ran rapidly east on the track. When the conductor learned of the robbery he notified the authorities at McComb and also sent a telegram to Detective Horton, at this city, asking him to go east on No. 6 and make an effort to recover the watch and money. It is not likely, however, that Mr. Richley will ever see his time piece again.

The Old and New.

Changes take place in the medical profession as in all branches of science. We believe the greatest good will follow that generous offer made by Dr. Greene, of 35 West 14th street, New York, who invites all persons, far and near, suffering from any form of disease, to write him a description of their complaints, and he will send them, free of charge, a complete explanation of their diseases, with advice how to be cured. He gives most careful and explicit attention to all letters and explains each symptom so carefully that you cannot fail to understand exactly what ails you.

Dr. Greene is our most successful specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He is the discoverer of that famous medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, which is doing such a vast amount of good all over the world. He uses nothing in his practice but harmless vegetable remedies, which can in no manner injure you. This great system of giving consultation and advice through letter correspondence, free of charge, is especially important to the poor and those living at a distance from large cities, as such consultation and advice were formerly attended by great expense. The doctor is having wonderful success in treating the sick through letter correspondence and if you will write him about your disease it will undoubtedly lead to your cure.

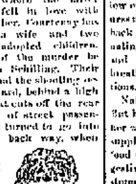
KILLED BY HER LOVER

At St. Louis Love Affair Leads to a Tragedy.

Minnie Schilling, 17 years old, was shot and fatally wounded at St. Louis last week by Edward St. George

E. ST. G. COURTENAY.

Courtenay, a veterinary surgeon, 30 years old, who afterward shot himself twice. Miss Schilling formerly boarded at the house of Courtenay, where the latter fell in love with her. Courtenay has a wife and two adopted children. On the morning of the murder he called to see Miss Schilling. Their last conversation and the shooting occurred in the side yard, behind a high lattice partition that cuts off the rear yard from the view of street passengers. The girl had turned to go into the house by the back way, when Courtenay drew a revolver and shot her in the back of the head. Courtenay paused only long enough to make sure that the wound he had inflicted was mortal and then turned the muzzle of the pistol toward his left breast. The



THE MINNIE SCHILLING.

ball struck a rib and glanced down, but before the inmates of the house could reach the spot he had sent a ball into his head through the right temple. Then he fell upon the ground a yard or two from the body of his innamorata. Courtenay will recover.

Arctic Geology.

According to Sir Henry Howorth, the Arctic lands, during the Pleistocene period, instead of being overwhelmed by a glacial climate, were under comparatively mild conditions. Since Pleistocene times the climate has been growing more and more severe. The author bases this conclusion on a study of the Arctic flora as displayed in Greenland, Spitzbergen and the uncovered moraine of the great glacier in Alaska, and also upon certain faunal facts. He cites evidence to show that the present flora of Greenland is undoubtedly a relic of an old flora which has survived in favorable localities, and not an importation since glacial times. The same is true of the Spitzbergen flora. The discovery of a colony of sea cows on Behring's island seems to indicate a recently milder climate in that region. The peculiar types of northern migratory birds suggests that at no very remote period they lived the year round in their present breeding places in northern Siberia, Greenland and Spitzbergen, and that it is the present ever-increasing cold that leads them to migrate in search of warmth and food. In short, the only glacial climate we are warranted in supposing to exist in the Arctic lands is that which is now current, and it is the product of changes in the level of the earth's crust since Pleistocene times.

Atrocious Deed of an Italian.

Another brutal story comes from the coal regions of Pennsylvania. At Bartertown, near Scranton, Andro Bartelli became angry because his baby cried. He picked the infant out of the cradle, took the lid off the stove and threw the little one on the hot coals. His sister rescued the child, but it was so badly burned that it soon died. Bartelli has not been found.

Plain shave 10c, at the Wayne. 29-3t

Attend the second annual dance given by the "Oklahomers" at the Princess Rink, Tuesday, April 3d. 31-2t

Plain shave 10c, at the Wayne. 29-3t

PLUMP AND THIN PEOPLE.

Do You Know What It Is That Makes the Difference?

CAREFULLY DESCRIBED.

No Matter to Which Class You May Belong You Need to Know What Follows.

What makes some people plump and fleshy and others thin and bony? Is the human body run and shaped in an invisible mould? And what strange effects this difference produces. Beauty always demands curves—it never allows angles. A woman may be thin and graceful but not thin and beautiful. With men the question of flesh, artistically speaking, is of less importance; yet it may be of great consequence in other respects. Too much fat is a burden—too little is also a serious disadvantage. How can we strike the golden mean? if, indeed, we can strike it at all. With the Turks fat is the standard of beauty, and with all nations a reasonable amount of it is the measure of health—in animals and in men. But the tendency seems to be the wrong way just now. There is a vast number of gaunt, pale, thin people: people manifestly under the proper size and weight. Many of them are actually emaciated yet not markedly suffering from recognizable disease. Most of them eat heartily—some of them voraciously. Still they remain thin—sometimes repulsively so. Commonly they are also very touchy and sensitive. They have nerves; they are full of nerves. They catch cold easily; they are upset by trifles; they lack force and courage. While not necessarily ill at any particular time they are the ready victims of disease, and fall in multitudes before any epidemic. They provide consumption with most of its subjects.

Now, if they eat why don't they grow fleshy? Why do they continue pale thin and feeble? Because they do not digest and assimilate their food. Indeed their meals more often work harm than good. The torpid and disordered stomach cannot do the work imposed on it. The contents ferment and putrefy and scatter poisonous acids all through the body, setting up gout, rheumatism, bronchitis, consumption and profound nervous maladies. The system grows feverish. Often there is nausea and vomiting; a sour fluid rises into the throat, there is distress after eating, deadness and distention of the abdomen, giddiness, bad breath, hot flashes followed by creeping chills; yellow eyes and skin; languor and weariness not relieved by rest, aching of the back and limbs; great hunger alternating with a loathing of food, anxiety and mental depression, shortness of breath, and variable nervous affections.

Nature needs help. So much is plain. But how can we help her? We must do her work for her for a time. We must supply the body with some perfect food which will not require any digestive labor on the part of the stomach. Can we do that?

Until recently this auxiliary was sought among oils and other fatty products, especially cod liver oil. But these things failed for the reason that they are incapable of forming real and solid tissue. The false flesh they produce melts away more quickly than it comes. It gives no strength, no warmth. Millions of thin, pale, anemic, consumptive persons remember the delusive hopes of recovery they were led to indulge by the advertisements of these fats and oil compounds or emulsions; and how their air castles faded into gray disappointments.

No; the fats and oils won't do. Experience proves that. The only reliable remedy is not a drug but a food, prepared from certain fruits rich in starch, and pre-digested so as to require for the present no digestive action, a food capable of being at once absorbed into the blood and building up the body without putting a strain on the enfeebled digestive organs.

This is wonderfully done by the new preparation called Paskola, which is made on the correct scientific theory. When eaten (for it is a food, not a drug), it immediately becomes a flesh-building, lifegiving element in the blood. An increase of vitality, vigor and weight is felt at once, and the symptoms of the previous depressed, devitalized state pass away.

Yet Paskola, while a true food, needs to be used for a short time only. It gives nature power to put herself to rights and then its work is done. The point is that it soon enables the stomach to digest any food, even strong meals. Then the patient may follow his appetite and consult his palate alone.

Under the nourishing power of Paskola the hectic flush soon leaves the consumptive's cheek, the skin assumes the hue of health, the night sweats cease, the cough dies away, and the emaciation is lost under a coating of solid, warm and normal flesh.

Physicians already report brilliant results produced by Paskola in the digestive torpor characteristic of all febrile diseases, and employ it in the place of stimulants—the old treatment. The patient's stomach at once absorbs Paskola, which keeps up his strength until the disease is vanquished. Its usefulness in this direction is beyond estimate.

Of late years pale, thin people, of both sexes, have come to be an increasing majority in this country. Young persons grow tall and slender, without breadth or stamina, and perish as fast as they grow. The statistics of the throat and lung hospitals tell the story of their fate. They are born with brains and nerves, but without the most important arrangement of all—a competent digestive system. The doctors keep them going on stimulants for a while, and then they die.

It is all such as these that Paskola is destined to save. They don't need medicines, nor travel, nor change of scene. They need food and the power to digest and appropriate it to the body's constant needs. That power Paskola gives.

Why should multitudes of men and women either die young or be invalids all their days? Once the reason was—there was no means to prevent it. Now there is.

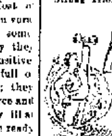
And this new and rational road to health will reward all who set foot upon it.

A pamphlet giving full particulars respecting Paskola will be sent on application to the Pre-Digested Food Co., 30 Reade St., N. Y. City.

SOME HARVARD BOYS

WHO WILL CAPTAIN THIS YEAR'S CLUBS.

The Boat Races Still the Most Exciting Event—Baseball and Straight Athletics Receiving a Boom—A Strong Trio.

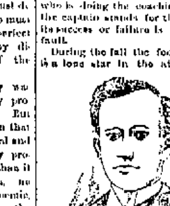


As the season advances and the interest in athletic sports deepens the three men who will be at the head of the several athletic teams at Harvard university are coming into more prominence in the sporting world.

The captain of a college team is not, as he is often represented to be, a sort of human animal, with abnormal muscles, developed at the expense of brain, and a natural and supreme contempt for anything not athletic. On the contrary, the ideal captain must unite an active brain with a vigorous, alert body.

At first thought it might seem that the more general interest in athletic sports at Yale would bring the captains of the Yale teams into greater prominence, but this is not the case. While the Yale captain may wield a more powerful scepter over his little band of subjects, owing to the rigor of traditional Yale discipline, yet in the college at large he is hardly a striking figure—certainly not more so than at Harvard. He shares his popularity and the glory of his victories with the band of coaches who rally at New Haven to assist in the work of developing the teams. This is not equally true in the case of Harvard. The coaches are not so well known there. They have varied a good deal from year to year. The very fact that the interest in athletics is not so universal, and perhaps not so intense, tends to make the captain more prominent. Many of the students do not know who is doing the coaching. To them the captain stands for the team, and its success or failure is his credit or fault.

During the fall the football captain is a lone star in the athletic firmament, but in the spring the adoration of the college is divided between three captains—each the sun in his particular solar system, and all the lesser lights revolve around him.



JOSEPH WIGGIN, CAPTAIN VARSITY NINE.

This season Harvard's captains are all worthy of the trust reposed in them. They have the full support of the students, and are awake to the unfavorable outlook which confronts them. Never has more earnestness been shown in the face of discouraging conditions.

The branch of athletics which has gained the most prestige of the spring sports is boat racing. It is the oldest of the Harvard sports and has always been a favorite at Cambridge. The numerous defeats of recent years have tended to increase its popularity somewhat, but it is still the recognized leader.

The crew this year is captained by Lincoln Davis of the senior class, who pulled No. 4 in the boat last year. He is finely built, a natural oarsman, and a capable man to assume the responsibilities of captain.

In the spring of '92 he rowed in the sophomore crew, which won the class championship, and later in the year was summoned to New London and made a substitute on the 'Varsity eight, although he did not get a chance to row in the Yale race. Last year he rowed steadily in the fall and spring and made a reputation in the Yale race where he pulled a game oar even when the race was clearly lost.

Joseph Wiggin, or plain Joe Wiggin, as he is better known, will guide the ball nine during the coming season.

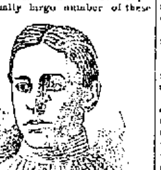
HENRY MAY WHEELWRIGHT, CAPTAIN ATHLETIC CLUB.

He is a good example of a selfmade ball player. When he came to college from the Malden high school in 1892 he was an average pitcher, as high school pitchers go. During his first year he pitched in the first game of the freshman series with Yale and won, but not very easily.

Since then he has steadily improved under the coaching of John Clarkson and Tim Keefe. Last year he shut the Princeton team out on their home grounds without a hit. After that he was regarded as equal to Jack Highlands, until he was hit in the ankle by a pitched ball while practicing batting. He is now pitching with his old time success.

Henry May Wheelwright has charge of the track athletic team this spring. This is his last year at Harvard. He has been interested in track athletics ever since he first competed in the annual games of the Roxbury Latin school in 1888. At that time he won the 100 yard dash in 10 1-5 seconds, and the broad jump by covering 19 feet 9 inches. Afterward in the interscholastic games he won first in the 440 yard dash and the pole vault.

He has won a third of a point twice for Harvard in the intercollegiate games in New York, tieing with two other competitors each time in the pole vault. In the same event he tied for first in 1891 in the Yale-Harvard games, and won third in 1892 and second last year. In all he has won seventeen medals and fourteen cups. An unusually large number of these



LINCOLN DAVIS.

have been third prizes, and "Wheelwright has won another third" is a trite phrase among his friends.

He is 22 years old and does not look like an athlete, with his rather slender proportions, but there is a deal of strength in his muscles, for in Dr. Sargent's strength tests he ranks twentieth among all the students now in the university, with a total of 800 points. The crew captain is some distance farther down the list, with a record of 847.3 points.

In spite of the splendid record of Harvard in this branch of sport, the track athletic team has not the prestige of the crew and the baseball nine among the students. It has been gaining prominence, however, and the number of candidates who present themselves is larger each year. This branch of athletics has the strongest support and approval of the college faculty. T. J. HEXWOOD.

THE LATE ED WILLIAMSON

Was Once a Picturesque Figure on the Ball Field.

Edward N. Williamson, the once famous professional player, who died at Willow Springs, Ark., recently, had retired from the diamond a few years ago and had gone into business with James Wood, the once noted second baseman of the old Eckfords of Brooklyn and Chicago teams. Williamson was several years ago considered one of the best all round players in the profession. Williamson was born Oct. 24, 1857, at Philadelphia, Pa., and commenced playing ball in 1875, with the Stille club, the amateur champions of his native city. In June, 1875, he joined the Burlington (N. J.) club, and while playing with that club gained quite a reputation as a general player, filled every position except that of pitcher, in a most creditable manner. After the Burlingtons disbanded he finished the season as catcher for the Braddock, Pa., club. The following year, 1876, found Williamson with the Neshannocks of New Castle, Pa., as captain, and he remained with that semiprofessional club, playing third base, catcher and pitcher, until it disbanded, and then concluded the Centennial season with the Aetnas of Detroit, Mich. In 1877 he played with the Alleghenys of Pittsburg, Pa., filling the positions of second and third base and catcher at various times with great credit, besides captaining the nine. In 1878 he joined the Indianapolis club and played third base in the sixty championship he took part in that season. In 1879 he joined the Chicago club of the national league, and filled the position of third baseman for seven consecutive seasons, ranking first in the official fielding averages for several seasons.

ED WILLIAMSON.

CHESS NEWS

Walbrodt of Berlin and Dr. Tarrasch of Nuremberg will play a match of ten games for 2,000 marks a side at Nuremberg, play to commence this month.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

HUMANE SOCIETY NOTICE.

All parties having knowledge of acts of cruelty to animals or children will greatly favor and assist the Fort Wayne Humane Society by telephoning or writing such information to Officer Schlaudroff, 82 Clinton street. Telephone [illegible].

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Germ Theory.

The germ theory is largely responsible for some of the marvels of modern surgery. Out of the germ theory grew the scrupulous care of surgeons as to the aseptic and antiseptic treatment of wounds, so that the fevers and inflammations that used to be the inevitable consequence of surgical operations are now unknown in well managed hospitals. Surgeons will now chip off the top of a man's head, exhibit his brain to a curious class of students, send him to bed with his "wound" antiseptically dressed and bring him back a week later with nothing to show of the operation but a slight and well healed scar. When a boy's leg was to be removed the other day, the surgeons first cut a hole in the abdomen big enough for one of them to thrust in his sterilized fist and pinch an artery that would be involved in the operation. But for the possibility [illegible] treatment no such [illegible] be performed with [illegible]

Murdered by Italians.

Spencer Rowe, aged 35, the United States Express company's transfer agent at Rochester Junction, N. Y., was murdered Sunday afternoon by an Italian named Nicolo Denardo. The place where the crime was committed is a camp used by Italians who are employed on the new Hemlock lake conduit. Rowe's brother-in-law, M. Ketchum, who is a farmer, had been at the Italian camp drinking and a fight ensued. Rowe was at the station and hearing that his brother-in-law was being whipped hurried to his assistance. The foreigners pitched on Rowe and Denardo stabbed him in the back with a stiletto. Rowe staggered down the embankment and fell dead. The murderer fled to the woods.

Robbers Secure Good Money.

A daring robbery was committed at Centerville, Iowa, the other night. Burglars pried open the door of the vault of the Centerville National bank with a crowbar, and carried off a coal scuttle full of silver dollars, amounting to $7,000. No attempt was made to open the safe which contained the currency. The robbers had a carriage or light wagon and made good their escape into the country.

American Sun Worshipers.

There is a small tribe of Indians in southern Arizona who are idolators. They are in reality sun worshipers, but make small images out of clay with faces supposed to represent the sun, although bearing little if any resemblance to it. They do not associate with other tribes and are very rarely seen by white men. The idols have large, round bodies and heads, with eyes and mouth and ears, beams radiating from the eyes over the face. The Indians have these in their rude houses or wigwams and at certain seasons they hold a sun dance, which is with them a religious ceremony. They have no other form of worship, although a few of them were at one time induced to abandon their idols by the works of the Jesuits.

Patents and Population.

The following facts are significant: Mississippi takes one patent for every 39,448 of her population; Connecticut, one for every 1,018 of hers; South Carolina, one for every 23,490; Massachusetts, one for 1,053; North Carolina, one for every 22,284; Rhode Island, one for 1,151; Georgia takes one for every 11,813 and New York one for 1,635. Alabama takes one for every 18,457, Illinois one for 1,911.—University Quarterly.

Womanly Sympathy.

Lady—You look ill.

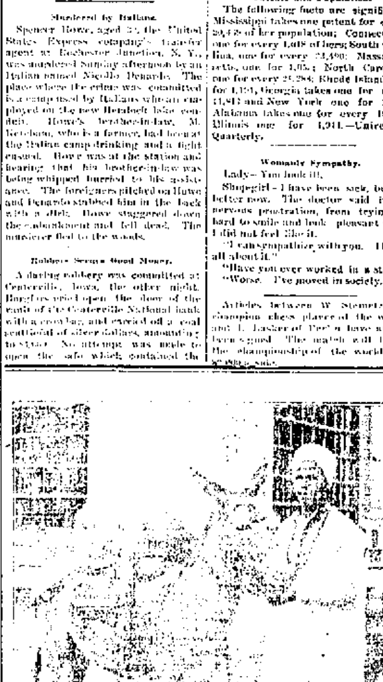
Shopgirl—I have been sick, but am better now. The doctor said it was nervous prostration, from trying so hard to smile and look pleasant when I did not feel like it.

"I can sympathize with you. I know all about it."

"Have you ever worked in a store?"

"Worse. I've moved in society."

Articles between W. Steinitz, the champion chess player of the world, and E. Lasker of Berlin have at last been signed. The match will be for the championship of the world and $2,000 a side.



Solomon Joseph

And his faithful donkey, "Ta-ra-boom-de-aye," for a consideration would pilot you through the windings of Cairo Street. But now the fair is over and for a trifle you can

Live again its glories,
Gaze upon its wonders,
See its ever-changing colors

As they were last summer. In——

"Picturesque World's Fair"

THE COLORS APPEAR.

How can pictures in black and white give an adequate idea of this greatest of modern undertakings:

PICTURESQUE WORLD'S FAIR, the latest and grandest of World's Fair reproductions, is the ONLY series that appears in natural colors, each of its 256 pictures being reproductions of

Water Colored Photographs,

By famous artists, and each one being worthy of a frame. It is also the only work which is indorsed by Director General Geo. R. Davis, and the labor and expense of its production are so great successful imitation is out of the question. All the resources of art and the aid of all modern improvements in printing, in portraiture and in engraving, have been summoned, and the work is what might have been expected from expenditure on such a grand scale. It is so remarkable that the Director General gave promptly to "Picturesque World's Fair" his enthusiastic indorsement and approval. Who better than he should know when at last the Columbian exposition has been rightly pictured, who better than the man who was at the head, whose enterprise and energy afforded so much of the grand impetus of the undertaking, whose whole heart was in the enterprise and who knows its every feature as a father does his child?

How to Obtain the Series. In every issue of "The Sentinel," there will appear a numbered coupon. Cut this coupon out and preserve it until six of different dates have been accumulated, then bring or forward them, together with TWENTY CENTS, to the Fine Art Department of "The Sentinel" and there will be delivered to your address the part called for of the series of sixteen parts of this magnificent collection of sixteen colored views each, which make up

Picturesque World's Fair.

--COUPON--

Sights and Scenes of the World.

PART 17. NUMBER 3.

3 Coupons of different dates secure the [illegible] advertisement.

CUT THIS OUT.

--COUPON--

World's Fair Art Portfolios!

(10 CENT SERIES.)

PART 8. NUMBER 9.

3 Coupons of different dates and 10 cents secure them.

CUT THIS OUT.

--COUPON--

Picturesque World's Fair,

(20 Cent Series.)

PART 8. NUMBER 6.

Clip SIX coupons of different dates and send or bring them with 20 cents to the Fine Art Department of "The Sentinel" and the part called for will be sent by mail.

Write your name and address plainly.

--COUPON--

Famous Paintings of the World!

Part 5. - No. 3.

Six or three coupons of different dates and bring or send them to the Portfolio Department of "The Sentinel," together with TEN cents and the part called for will be sent to your address by mail.

Write name and address plainly.

FT. WAYNE LOAN OFFICE. Est'd 1876. Time Tried. Fire Tested. Money, any amount Loaned on VALUABLES.

We deal in DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Carpets, Musical Goods TRUNKS AND VALISES.

GREATEST BARGAIN HOUSE IN INDIANA. HORACE MARIOTTE PAWNBROKER, 20 East Columbia Street.

PAUL E. WOLF

33 and 35 Clinton Street,

Makes and Repairs Awnings,
Renovates Feathers,
Makes and Renovates Matresses,
Carpets, Cleaned, Washed Laid and Made Over.

Lowest Prices, - Phone, 464

G. W. BRUNS & CO.
PLUMBERS.
Agents for the Goodrich Self-Heating and Folding Bath Tubs
105 CALHOUN STREET.

The Pennsylvania Station.
Pennsylvania Lines.
Trains Run by Central Time AS FOLLOWS:
* Daily, † Daily, except Sunday.

From Ft. Wayne to	Leave	Arrive
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 3:30 am	* 8:10 am
New York and Washington	* 6:20 am	* 3:20 am
Youngstown and Pittsburg	* 5:20 am	* 3:20 am
Upland and Crestline	† 7:05 am	† 2:10 pm
Valparaiso and Chicago	†11:15 am	†12:35 pm
Canton and Pittsburg	†12:50 pm	†11:20 am
Valparaiso and Chicago	* 1:30 pm	* 5:30 pm
New York and Washington	* 1:40 pm	* 1:25 pm
Pittsburg and Philadelphia	* 3:40 pm	* 1:25 pm
New York and Washington	* 8:15 pm	* 5:25 am
Pittsburg and Philadelphia	* 8:15 pm	* 6:25 am

THE WABASH LINE—Trains Carrying Passengers Leave FORT WAYNE.
Schedule of November 19, 1893.

GOING EAST.	DEPART.
New York and Boston Lim., daily	4 48 a m
Toledo Express, except Sunday	1 25 p m
Atlantic Express, daily	7 12 p m
Local Freight	8 00 a m
GOING WEST.	DEPART.
Pacific Express, daily	8 06 a m
Kansas City Ex., except Sunday	1 40 p m
Lafayette Accom'n, except Sunday	3 20 p m
St. Louis Limited, daily	8 20 p m

GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA R. R.

GOING NORTH.	
For Grand Rapids and North	Lv. 2 35 pm
	Lv. 2 05 pm
From Richmond	Ar. 10 05 pm
GOING SOUTH.	
For Richmond and Cincinnati	Lv. 6 45 am
	Lv. 12 35 pm
Grand Rapids	Ar. 7 50 pm

All trains daily except Sunday.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY—Fort Wayne Branch.

SOUTHWARD.	ARRIVE.
No. 152 Way Freight	5 25 pm
No. 156 Cin. Express and Mail	10 25 am
No. 158 Detroit & Buffalo Express	7 55 pm
NORTHWARD.	DEPART.
No. 151 Way Freight	6 40 am
No. 157 Through Express and Mail	11 45 am
No. 159 Detroit & Indianapolis Ex.	4 45 pm

NICKEL PLATE.
The New York, Chicago & St. Louis R.R.

EAST.	Arr.	Dep.
N. Y. & Boston Express	*2 20 am	*2 30 am
Cleveland Mail	11 30 pm	†11 45 pm
Eastern Express	*6 25 pm	*6 45 pm
Local Freight	5 50 am	6 10 am
WEST.	Arr.	Dep.
Chicago Express	*2 35 am	*2 40 am
Chicago Mail	†1 45 pm	†2 05 pm
Western Express	*5 25 pm	*5 35 pm
Local Freight	6 30 pm	†7 00 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. Through Buffet sleeping cars to Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston. Through tickets to all points at lowest rates and baggage checked to destination.
M. C. BAKER, District Pass. Agt., Depot, Fort Wayne, Ind.

FT. W., C. & L. R. R. AND L. E. & W. R. R.

NORTH BOUND—ARRIVE FORT WAYNE.	
No. 19 Passenger	Arrive 11 40 am
No. 12 Passenger	10 30 pm
No. 117 Local	4 25 pm
SOUTH BOUND—LEAVE FORT WAYNE.	
No. 14 Passenger	Leave 7 15 am
No. 13 Passenger	4 00 pm
No. 137 Local	5 30 am

† Daily except Sunday. * Daily.

Exclusive Cloak House

Offers the Only Complete Line of

Wraps, Jackets And Suits

For Spring, 1894.

"Comparison is test." To Substantiate Claims more than words are necessary.

There Are All Kinds of Goods and All Kinds of Prices.

"Small Price" does not always mean "Big Value." Reputation for fine qualities and popular prices can only be gained and maintained by truth.

See our new department—Parasols, Corsets and Children's Wash Dresses.

V. GUTERMUTH, 521 Calhoun Street.

HEINE & ISREAL,

Practical Painters and Paper Hangers.

Wall Paper,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
Picture Frames Made to Order.

The Best Goods in town for the Least Money.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

NO. 123 BROADWAY.

Telephone, 519.

Hair cutting 25c, at the Wayne.

Get those grease spots removed, your carpets cleaned, washed, laid and mattresses renovated, at The Zimmer Carpet Cleaning Co. Phone, 496. 10-tf

Don't forget Chimes of Normandy, Tuesday, April 3.

City Directory—All changes of residence or business occurring between March 20 and April 10, should be sent in to the City Directory office, 11 Arcade building, on or before the latter date for proper insertion. 20-12t

Plain shave 10c, at the Wayne. 29-3t

The wife of a man in this city had a photograph taken of her husband some days ago and after he had sobered up she placed it by the side of his plate at the table in order to show him how he looked when in an intoxicated condition. The result was that he swore off and hasn't drank a drop of liquor since then.

Hair cutting 25c, at the Wayne.

Stanton's Photos are the best.

Plain shave 10c, at the Wayne. 29-3t

Call on Madame Wing, the only reliable clairvoyant and fortune teller in the world. Office and residence 28 Chicago street. 19 tf

Plain shave 10c, at the Wayne. 29-3t

MONEY TO LOAN

On real estate or personal security. C. F. PFEIFFER, rooms 35 and 36, Bank Block. 2tf

Hair cutting 25c, at the Wayne.

Don't fail to see Chimes of Normandy at Masonic Temple, Tuesday, April 3d.

Plain shave 10c, at the Wayne. 29-3t

Messrs. Goodfellow and Haines have returned from Michigan City, where they took young O'Brien, sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

Spring Overcoats!

The Right Styles—the latest novelties. We closed out a large lot of these splendid Top Coats last week from Michaels Stern & Co., of Rochester, N. Y., which will enable us to make you some unusual offerings in this line. The goods arrived yesterday and are now on sale.

Lot No. 1.

62 Men's Spring Overcoats in medium grey shades, in twills and cheviots that are well worth $6, $7 and $8, now go at

$4.95.

Lot No. 2.

47 Mens Spring Overcoats in Light, Medium and dark colors and made of Meltons, Cheviots, Worsteds, and Kerseys. Some are silk lined throughout and all have silk sleeve linings. These coats are worth $10, $11 and $12, but we put them in during this sale at

$7.85.

Lot No. 3.

31 extra fine overcoats in all the new fabrics, cut extra long and elegantly made and trimmed. They're worth from $15 to $22 but we'll sell them for

$12.35.

Sam, Pete & Max.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY MARCH 31, 1894.

Persons Desiring THE DAILY SENTINEL served at their homes can secure it by postal card, request, or order through telephone 178. Where delivery is irregular or is late, please make immediate complaint to the office.

Telephone 660.

To make it more convenient for those desiring to send items of news to The Sentinel, we have placed an extra telephone in the editorial rooms. The number is 660. Anything in the news line will be gladly received over this new wire.

The Weather.

Washington, March 31.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Sunday. For Indiana—Generally fair; colder; winds becoming northwesterly.

NEWS NOTES.

Born, to Prof. C. T. Lane and wife—a son.

A. D. Cressler is registered at the Astor house, New York.

The town clock has been decidedly "off" for the past few days.

W. L. Kiger and wife, of Bluffton, were in the city yesterday, at the Randall.

James Wilding's improvements to his property in Rockhill's addition will cost $1,600.

The republican headquarters will be moved today from the Arcade to rooms in the Pixley-Long block.

The announcement of Harry A. Keplinger for councilman from the Sixth ward appears in The Sentinel today.

Fred Gresham has taken a position as porter at the barber shop of Norman C. Browand, in the Y. M. C. A. building.

Mrs Fred A. Hull left for St. Louis this morning to join her husband, who is connected with the Printers' Supply company.

Ed. Black, the well-known colored base ball player and formerly with N. C. Browand, has taken a position as porter with the Wayne club.

Yesterday noon Deputy Sheriff Harrod, while eating dinner, got a fish bone caught in his throat. It was removed by a physician after considerable difficulty.

Harry F. France announces in The Sentinel today that he is a candidate for renomination for the office of justice of the peace of Wayne township, subject to the decision of the democratic nominating convention.

Mrs. H. S. Braxton has received $2,000 from the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the amount of insurance carried by her husband, whose death occurred a short time since. The warrant was issued just twenty-eight days from the date of his death.

The Ossian News says: "Allen's Specialty and Novelty company, of Fort Wayne, came out Tuesday evening and gave two successive performances. The houses were small and netted the proprietor small returns. Mr. Allen is truly a first-class comedian and was supported by a fair company and deserved larger houses."

The First Regiment band held its annual election of officers last night which resulted as follows: President, Harry Tarmon; vice president, Henry Beach; secretary, H. R. Wolf; treasurer, Harry Stephen; trustees, Christian Christianson, Rufus Druckenbrod, John Shafer; director and manager, Carl Shober. The band will soon purchase new instruments.

This morning Frank Gruber was greatly surprised to receive a handsome wild white swan, which was killed by his friend, George Moon, a well-known sportsman of Rome City. Mr. Gruber will have the bird mounted. It is a beautiful specimen and quite large. Wild white swans are very rare in this part of the country and are only occasionally seen.

The society event next week promises to be the production of the Chimes of Normandy at the Temple, Tuesday evening. Nothing has been left undone to make this eclipse the former. From present indications the house will be as well sold out as on the previous occasion, when every seat was sold. The same grand costumes have been secured and Reienke's orchestra will assist.

The Junior League of St. Paul M. E. church elected the following officers for the three months beginning April 1st: President, Eva Elzey; first vice president, Dora Perkins; secretary, Nora Brewer; assistant secretary, May Elzey; treasurer, James Quinn. The quarterly conference of St. Paul M. E. church unanimously ask for the return of Rev. Paschall to that charge another year.

A woman who says she lives at No. 46 Haydon street, is canvassing the city for money. The relief union says there is no house on No. 46 Haydon street and that the woman is an impostor. It is a good plan not to give money to any person you do not know without first investigating. This woman, it is understood, has secured quite a sum. She also made the statement that she was indorsed by the relief union.

Plans are now in the hands of Architect Kendrick for a fine new business block to be erected by the Messrs. Vordermark in place of the building recently destroyed by fire. The block will be twenty by one hundred feet in extent, four stories high, with a front of Bedford stone. Work will be commenced in a few weeks. Yesterday Vordermark Bros. sold all their remaining stock to M. L. Barney, of Payne, Ohio, and are out of business for the first time in thirty-eight years of uninterrupted progress.

Eggs Down Another Cent.

Fresh Eggs, dozen, 10c.

Best Flour Orff's or City Mills either in barrels or sacks, $2.50 per barrel.

Best Jersey Sweet Potatoes, 40c peck.

Fruit House.

WITH A THIMBLE PARTY

Miss Emily Harding Delightfully Entertains Guests.

Tea Parties and Notes of Other Events Happening in Fort Wayne Society Circles—Personal Items.

Mrs. M. A. Brannon returned today from Crown Point, Ill.

Mrs. Fred Hull left this morning for St. Louis to join her husband.

A. T. Weissel, who has been for some time at Liverpool, Ohio, is home.

Florence, the little daughter of Col. and Mrs. D. N. Foster, is ill with a light form of scarlet fever.

Mrs. G. A. Rabus will entertain the Merry-go-Round club next week, at her West Berry street home.

Miss Jeanie Hammond very pleasantly entertained the 94th club last evening at Westminster.

The next meeting of the T. L. and R. club will be held Monday evening at the home of Miss Rose Schwartz, of 42 West Butler street.

This afternoon, from 2 to 5, Master Quintus Hamilton entertained a number of his friends in honor of his eighth birthday anniversary.

On next Tuesday evening Mr. Ed. Keegan will entertain a few friends at a 6 o'clock dinner party in honor of Miss Emily Harding and Mr. W. H. Griswold.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stoll last evening, at their home, on Ohio street, very pleasantly entertained a number of their friends at 6 o'clock dinner. The occasion was the anniversary of Mrs. Stoll's birth.

Mrs. Charles Zeigler, of 203 West Superior street, entertained the O. R. C. club Thursday evening, in a most charming manner. The club meets fortnightly, its next meeting being at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kahler, of West Washington street.

On Monday evening next the Caledonian society will hold one of its regular semi-monthly meetings, at which all members are earnestly requested to be present. After the business of the meeting the society will be entertained by Mr. John B. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler, at their home, 203 West Superior street, on Thursday evening entertained the O. R. C. social club in a very pleasant manner. Different games were indulged in until 10 o'clock, when a dainty lunch was served. Those present were Messrs. and Mesdames Waterson, Bolman, Kitselman, Mesdames Urao, Scoville, Elliott, Anderson, C. P. Kaler, Taylor.

Last evening Miss Maud Sperry gave a most enjoyable social affair in compliment to her guest, Miss Helen Beggs, of Des Moines, Iowa. The guests were delightfully entertained with cards, dancing and other amusements. A dainty lunch was served at 12 o'clock. Those present were Misses Helen Beggs, Grace Harding, Nellie Nonnemaker, DeEtta Davis, Jennie Harper, Daisy Davis, Lillie Wilding, Bertha Jackson, Masters Ralph Bond, Charles Bond, Joe Bursley, Fred Shoaf, James Hamilton, Tabor Hamilton, Walter Seavey, Frank Davis.

The many friends of Mrs. Henry Kessler tendered her an agreeable surprise last evening, the occasion being her fortieth birthday anniversary. Those present were Mesdames A. Driftmeyer, M. Rettig, K. Margaart, F. Moeller, E. Robiman, S. Martin, L. Close, M. Hilgeman, D. Honschen, C. Lohmeyer, C. Wellman, R. Jasper, E. Entrowlacher, L. Schwartz, C. Hoffman, D. Moeller, L. Meyer, K. Martin, A. Hilgeman, M. Sauerwine, L. Hilgeman, L. Martin, C. Nill, Messrs. Rev. J. Rettig, H. Hilgeman, G. Jasper, Misses Sarah Schaaf, Callie Dunkor.

Last evening Mr. and Mrs. A. Furthmiller, of 176 Hanna street, were the hosts at a very pleasant surprise party, arranged by Miss Bertha Nusbaum. The evening was passed in games and music, and at midnight an elaborate luncheon was served. The guests were: Miss Myrtle Titus, Miss Maud Pratt, Miss Bertha Gruber, Miss Lizzie Bentz, Miss C. Rausch, Miss Rosa Rausch, Miss Gusta Wohlers, Miss Carrie Schultz, Miss Lizzie Schoch, Miss Ada Hamilton, Mr. Bert Donnis, Mr. G. Debilbiss, Mr. S. Steiman, Mr. Charles Collins, Mr. Fred Busche, Mr. J. A. Brown.

The social entertainment and hop given by the Caledonian ladies' auxiliary at their hall last evening proved to be a grand success in every particular and reflects great credit upon the ladies identified in arranging the program which was rendered in a very able manner, the following participating:

Address	Capt. A. H. Dougal
Song	Miss Mary Currie
Recitation	Miss Malcolm
Song	Mr. Wm. Lawson
Recitation	Miss Nellie Lawson
Song	Mr. Chas. Conser
Reading	Capt. A. H. Dougal
Piano solo	Miss Winnie Dougal
Song	Mr. George McKenzie

This was immediately followed by a well arranged dance program conspicuous among the numbers of which were the highland fling by Captain Dougal and Mr. McKenzie, and a hornpipe by Mr. Robert Dickson. The music of the evening was furnished by Messrs Gillie and Miller. The committee in charge of the program were Mrs. Burbeak, Mrs. Lawson and Mrs. Yonder.

An exceptionally charming gathering, of young ladies was the thimble party given this afternoon by Miss Emily Harding at her home on West DeWald street. As Miss Harding is so soon to leave this city for the east, the affair was in the nature of a farewell entertainment. With delightful social chat over bits of fancy work, the afternoon was most pleasantly spent. Tea was served at 5 o'clock, Miss Harding presiding at the table, which was daintily decorated with violets of two shades. All the appointments were in harmony with the color scheme of decoration. The guests at this affair were Mrs. George Trenam, Mrs Darwin Myers, Misses Helen Spencer, Alice Crane, Grace Davis, Gertrude Clippenger, Minnie Ferguson, Lavon Sperry, Nell Fischer, Brenda Fischer, Lizzie Mahin, Abbie Keegan, Luella Polts, Effie Richey, Margaret Spencer, Edith Yarnelle, Bessie McCracken, Gertrude Mayhew, Stella Mossman.

The Misses Seabold entertained with a very enjoyable card and dancing party last evening, at their home, 22 West Main street. A delicious supper was served at 12 o'clock. Altogether the affair was one of exceeding pleasure and the guests were delightfully entertained. Those present were Misses Sophia Seabold, Hanna Foohey, Nellie Foohey, Rose Shaok, Maud Moore, Lottie Martin, Ida Wiest, Deal Schrantz, Clara Lamboly, Lottie Cramer, Hattie Cramer, Carrie Cramer, Rosa Schwartz, Emma Siemon, Rosa Miller, Maud Seabold, Messrs. John Seabold, Elmo Poulson, Fred Boltz, Charles Bohn, Charles Kruse, Mart Holbrook, Gus Holbrook, Ralph Allen, Ed. Seabold, Andy Gruber, Zimmerman, Gus Smetzer, Ralph Friedman, France, John Hesler, Dan Rehm, George Ryan, George Seabold, Messrs. and Mesdames George Jamison, Will Parker, Nat Mumpher.

HAPPY CHILDREN.

The Life of a Single Day at the Kindergarten.

"Happy every morning,
When the hour comes round,
To the Kindergarten
The little children bound," etc.

was the cheery song that greeted our ears as we stepped into the Plymouth kindergarten.

The beautiful room was bright with the morning sun, and before us, seated on little red chairs, arranged in a circle, were twenty-five children aged from three to six years.

After the beautiful devotional exercises, in which all the children take part, and the morning greetings to the teachers and merry sunshine, the restless fingers find delight in a number of finger plays.

The balls are now gently passed around the circle from one child to the other. They are birds, butterflies, clocks, anything the active child imagination can suggest color, form, and many other practical lessons are gathered from this first gift of Froebel.

There are exercises which teach cleanliness and neatness. "Sparkle, Sparkle, Water Pure, Dirty Hands We Can't Endure."

The Kindergarten has told a story about a caterpiller that went to sleep and awoke a butterfly. When the children go to the low tables, with small sticks some make a garden where the caterpiller lived, while the older ones embroider a butterfly on dainty white cards with bright worsteds.

With other occupations, games and marching exercises, the three happy hours are soon passed, and then comes the parting song: "Our Kindergarten's out and we are going home! Good bye, good-bye, be always kind and true."

There are true principles of education, underlying every story, song, play, gift or occupation of the Kindergarten. The children learn to observe carefully, and to understand color, form, size, weight, etc. A chapter of natural history was unfolded in the story of the caterpillar, and no Kindergarten child will ever run screaming away from "that horrid thing!"

We were impressed, as never before, that the Kindergarten furnishes ideal training for little people, and is just the place for all children from three to six years of age. The spring term of Plymouth Kindergarten opens Monday, with prospects of a large attendance.

A Fort Wayne Writer.

"A Plain Singer," by Bergen Weeks Applegate, now on sale by the

Lehman Book and News Co.

THE YELLOW FELLOE

still leads its competitors. It is simply wonderful how the demand is increasing on the 21 pound Stearns wheel. Just think of it, a bicycle weighing 21 pounds guaranteed for any weight rider. The road wheel of today. Call and see it.

RANDALL CYCLE CO.

Farnan's Dancing School.

Beginners class meets every Monday and Thursday evening. Pupils may enter classes at any time. Private lessons given at the hall at any time. For farther particulars call at the hall in the Foster block. These classes continue till the last of May. 31-2t

Stanton's Photos are the best.

KINDERGARTEN.

Spring term opens in the rooms of Plymouth church, corner, of Harrison and Jefferson streets, Monday at 9 o'clock. Tuition $6, when an attendant goes for and takes home the children. Mrs. Ainslie and Miss Iller, Kindergartners.

Attend the second annual dance given by the "Oaklahomers" at the Princess Rink, Tuesday, April 3d. 31-2t

John Dridlelbiss sold lot No. 166 on Calhoun street to Henry C. Niemeyer.

Sale of seats for Chimes of Normandy, to be given next Tuesday night, April 3, at Masonic Temple, will open Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Reserved seats down stairs, 75 cents: gallery, 50 and 25 cents.

A new carriage for sale. Enquire of W. W. Shryock, No. 27 West Berry street.

Hair cutting 25c, at the Wayne.

Chimes of Normandy is the most tuneful comic opera written.

Plain shave 10c, at the Wayne. 29-3t

SEED POTATOES CHEAP.

Seven car loads fancy northern grown seed potatoes. Earliest and finest stock. Write or call for prices.

20wd&w-tf **S. BASH & CO.**

Pure Ice Cream, Sherbets and Fancy Water Ices at the Chicago Bakery. We manufacture Ice Cream and Ices every day all winter.

25-sat-tf W. F. Geller.

Stanton's Photos are the best.

Spring goods have arrived in all the latest Fabrics. Suits from $25.00 and upwards.

PERRY N. DeHAVEN,

10eodtf **34 E. Berry St.**

BETTER PLAYS NOW.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT HAS BEEN MEASURED.

There is No Chance for a Poor Play to Succeed Before American Audiences—Decline of the Vulgar Artifices of Alleged Playwrights.

The playgoer who is not particularly old can easily remember the time when the "decline of the drama" used to be a favorite theme with those who wished to decry the theater. The drama was dull, it was in the doldrums: the stage, so these writers argued, was never in a more deplorable condition. There was, it must be confessed, much truth in the arguments set forth as to the causes of this deplorable state of affairs. But that question need not now be discussed. By and by, however, the poor old drama took an upward step in general estimation until it became a more important factor in public life than it had ever been in all its history—doleful and otherwise. The theater is an institution which is bound to excite controversy until the end of time. The storm rages furiously now and again, and in the past the theater has benefited by these attacks. Unfortunately, it is not alone those who are opposed to the stage who are its worst enemies. "Save me from my friends." The theater can stand against its enemies, but its worst foes are those who use the playhouse as a means for propagating their own fads. It has been menaced of late by a set of people who would plunge us all into gloom, show us nothing but sadness, picture for us nothing but scenes of darkness and despair. They have had theories to propound, though they have seldom arrived at a conclusion in regard to them. They have presented plays more resembling the product of the dissecting room than that of the drama. They have dwelt in the horrible, reveled in misery, rejoiced in the exploitation of pain. Fortunately, they have had their day, for the voice of the people can never be drowned. That voice is in favor of the brighter and better side of things, and, almost unconsciously, it has made itself felt. London and New York have recently proved conclusively that the public demand is for that which is healthy. That which is morbid will not be tolerated. Give the people strong plays, if you will, but give them healthy ones.

The public taste, as shown by the playgoers of New York in the season of '93-'94, redounds to the credit of the community. The best plays have been

A SCENE FROM "SOWING THE WIND."

the most successful. They have triumphed where others have failed. It has not always been so, for many a bad play has succeeded beyond all expectation and infinitely beyond its deserts. Let us take, for instance, the Empire and Lyceum theaters, houses where the managers aim at presenting good work, and where something like the stock system of old is, happily, in vogue. At the former theater, the hits of the season were made by "Liberty Hall" and "Sowing the Wind." Mr. Carton's play is not a powerful one, but it is exceedingly pretty, touched with gentle humor, and containing a fine vein of pathos. It pleased the public for many weeks. That result, I may remark parenthetically, was not due to the play entirely, for "Liberty Hall" depends largely for its success in its interpretation. Fortunately, it was charmingly rendered by Mr. Henry Miller and his companions. "Sowing the Wind" has become an established favorite. It "caught on," to use the theatrical phrase, from the first, and it will see the season out to full houses. It is a good play, a strongly and beautifully written play, and is admirably presented in every respect. It discusses a delicate subject, firmly and gracefully, but it is never morbid. It elevates, it does not depress. Mr. Charles Frohman found another success, although not nearly so great a one as either—in "The Councilor's Wife," a play by no means of the first order, but light and amusing for all that. On the other hand, the gloomy and over-sentimental "Younger Son" failed on its first night and was wisely withdrawn in a week.

Almost the same story is to be told of the Lyceum. "Sheridan," thanks in a large measure, to the popularity of Mr. Sothern and the manager's setting of the piece, had a long and satisfactory run. But, with the return of the other Lyceum favorites, the situation was reversed. "Our Country Cousins" and "An American Duchess" did not bring a fortune to Mr. Daniel Frohman. With "The Amazons," however, he has secured a success which will recoup him fully for his previous losses. Mr. Pinero's play is clever, it moves to laughter, it has no harm in it, and it is capitally acted. Here, again, the judgment of the public sets the seal of approval on that which is distinctly good. A success which is also to be noticed is "Charley's Aunt," which has drawn large audiences to the Standard theater for months, and is likely to run to good business until summer comes. Mr. Thomas' play is a farce, pure and simple, unpretentious, but highly amusing and thoroughly well acted. At a fourth theater, Palmer's, "The Butterflies" has made a hit because it is bright and enjoyable and well played. It is a feather in his cap for the author, Mr. Carleton. The best proof of the value of the public judgment lies in the result of the season at the Empire and

FROM "SOWING THE WIND."

Lyceum, where the stock companies do sound work. "Charley's Aunt" and "The Butterflies" strengthen the case. In London the Independent theater, which indulged for so long in the morbid drama of various "masters," otherwise unknown to the stage, has caved in. It has discovered that the people do not want dramas of darkness, and for its last performance announced a comedy. This is reversing its policy with a vengeance. In future, it is assumed, the Independent theater will be a little less gloomy than heretofore.

Give the public that which is clean, that which is wholesome, and they will come to the theater. Give them that which is morbid, and they will leave it alone in disgust. Above all, let them laugh now and then. That there is a public in New York for plays which draw tears rather than smiles is shown by the success of "Sowing the Wind." But the tears are honest ones, for they spring from the heart and are not due to mere sentimentality. This is a work-a-day world and the dullness of life must be dissipated by a little genuine mirth. Hence the favor showered on the three other pieces instanced by me. Let the managers give the public that which is clean, honest, wholesome, and there will be no more talk of hard times. And—let the people laugh. Let the laughter be the reward of comedy or of farce, but, whatever the play, let it be cleanly, let it be free from vulgarity. Let the people laugh, but let them laugh well.

Austin Brereton.

A FEUD BREAKS OUT.

Hatfield-McCoy Trouble Again at Blood Heat.

The Hatfield-McCoy feud which terrorized Logan county, West Virginia, a few years ago has broken out afresh, with indications of bloody times. The renewal of the trouble was brought about by a visit of Frank Phelps of Kentucky, leader of the McCoy faction in the old feud, to Peters Creek and learning while there that Bob Hatfield, son of "Old Anse," lived in the neighborhood. Phelps was shot in the shoulder during the former fights and always claimed Bob did the shooting. Last week Phelps laid in ambush, armed with a Winchester, and as Bob came along shot him dead. Mose Christian, a prominent member of the old Hatfield faction, attempted to assist Bob, when Phelps fired a second shot, wounding him mortally. Phelps and the seven of the old McCoy gang who were with him escaped to their homes in Kentucky immediately after the double murder. The Hatfield faction is greatly worked up, and its members are collecting in large numbers, declaring their intention to avenge Bob's death even though they have to go into Kentucky to do so.

The French navy is to be strengthened by 101 swift torpedo boats.

The catacombs of Rome contain the remains of about 6,000,000 people.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Editor Sentinel: Please announce my name as a candidate for prosecuting attorney, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

P. W. SHADEN.

A. - C. - KATT'S - SPECIAL.

During the dull winter months when trade was dull and work slack, I contracted with an old Bicycle Factory for the building of a lot of bicycles after the latest improved designs, from material as good as used in many Bicycles that are sold at $100 and $125 and with ball bearings, hubs, chain adjustment, wheels and finished the same as this factory uses in the construction of its best $125 bicycles, the result is a bicycle of which I am very proud, and can safely state that it is the best medium grade bicycle for the money on the market. Fully guaranteed for one year.

KATT'S SPECIAL----+++

Has a high frame, narrow thread, full nickel spokes, Garford saddle and either rubber or rat trap peddals.

PRICE WITH PNEUMATIC TIRES, - - - $65.00

A. C. KATT, Room 10 Arcade, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

MUST GO!

Nothing Reserved.

Terrific Work of the Red Pen!

All Remnant Carpets Marked Down on Top of Another Great Marked Down.

ARRANGED and CLASSIFIED.

18c Buys a good and serviceable Stair Carpet, 9 and 10 yard lengths, formerly **30c.**

35c Buys a good Hall or Bedroom Carpet, some are 18 to 25 yards in length, heretofore **45 and 50c.**

63c The choicest designs, all wool, two-ply Ingrain Carpets, marked down from **75 and 85c.**

75c The very best three-ply Wool Ingrain Carpets, marked down from **95c and $1.00.**

We have five pieces of Smith's Best Tapestry Brussels, formerely 85c,

In This Sale 53c.

Sale Closes Saturday at 10 P. M.

LEONS 109 CALHOUN ST.

WITHOUT PAIN!

You dream while having teeth extracted by our pleasant method. One trial will convince and please you. We will continue to make the VERY BEST SET OF TEETH until Saturday Evening, April 7th, '94, for $7.50.

Finest Gold Crowns and Bridge Work, $6 per Tooth.

After the above date we will charge our regular prices for all work.

BRING IN THIS ADD. MAKE YOUR CONTRACT AND SAVE 30 TO 60 PER CENT.

We guarantee the best material and finest work. Office permanently located. Office Open Evenings.

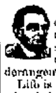
LADY IN ATTENDANCE.

The Albany Dentists D. H. Sullivan, D. D. S. W. M. Bogue, D. D. S.

BASS BLOCK. Calhoun Street. Fort Wayne, Indiana.

LINCOLN TEA

It is the Best Spring Medicine in the World!



How true it is that all of the bad feelings that come over us just as the spring is opening are caused by only a slight derangement of the system.

Life is so different in winter from what it is in summer, that the indoor life that people lead during the winter months produces a derangement of the heart, stomach, liver and kidneys, and the moment that active outdoor life begins you hear the expressions, "I don't feel like doing anything! I guess I have the spring fever!" Here is where LINCOLN TEA stands Alone and Unrivaled. It goes, without distressing you, to the root of the trouble and removes the cause, Purifies the Blood, and life is again worth living. For sale by all druggists.

Emmett & Martin,

Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter.

Hydrants,
Sinks,
Bath Tubs.

104 Buchanan St., Cor. Hanna.

Telephone 241.

SCHEIDMAN & KLAEHN, Funeral Directors and Embalmers. No. 60 W. Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind. TELEPHONE—For night call, Nos. 175 and 188; for office, No. 228.

Plain shave 10c, at the Wayne. 29-3t

CLAIRVOYANT

Will Remain One Week.

GO AND SEE HER.

She is the Crowned Queen of All Trance Mediums.

She will be pleased to see her old patrons. Anyone having troubles or wishes to consult the most successful medium on the face of the globe—one who stands without a peer at the top of the profession—should not fail to call.

Private parlors at No. 36 East Wayne St. Hours—9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Please call in forenoon to avoid waiting. Prices—25c to $5.00.

USE THE FAMOUS—

TULA WATER

For the complexion. Its merits will exceed any lady's imagination.

Sold exclusively at 58 West Berry, street Fort Wayne, Ind.

BUSINESS The Fort Wayne Business College offers the best course of business training and practice in all the commercial branches. Enter the Spring Term now. No vacations.

Insanity.

Having for years paid attention to nervous troubles, and especially to insanity, and after treating many cases successfully, seven last year, I feel it to be a duty to say to those who have friends that become insane, that they can generally be restored to perfect sanity, and permanently, in less time at home than if sent to an asylum. G. W. Bowen, M. D.

22-1m Fort Wayne, Ind.

THE NEW YORK HAIR BAZAAR.

Hair Goods, Hair Dressing and Shampooing.

MISS. E. C. RODENBECK, No. 29 E. Washington St.